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SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH ON

Manhood Suffrage in North Carolina and the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

He Quotes Abundant and Conclusive Legal Authority to Show That Section 5 is Not Only Unconstitutional, But That It Will Fall, Leaving The Remainder of the Amendment to Stand. He Discusses Judge Brown's Proposed Amendment and Shows That the Court Would Unquestionably Ignore any Attempt of the Legislature to Instruct It How to Decide This or any Other Question. He Brands the Charge of Negro Domination as a Slander on the State.--Other Features of the Amendment Discussed.--He Says That the Proposed Amendment is Not Only Unconstitutional and Dangerous to the Liberties of Fifty Thousand White Men in North Carolina, But That It is Dishonest in Its Method and Puts the South in a False Position.

(Continued from last week.)

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO NOMINATION—A BASE SLANDER.

Mr. President, I have said all that I originally intended to say in discussing the resolution offered by my colleague and the proposed amendment, but the charge that has been made in this chamber, indirectly, if not directly, that there has been negro domination in North Carolina and that it is threatened with more of it if this proposed amendment is not adopted makes it necessary for me to say something further.

No better answer is needed in reply to this unfounded and false charge than to call attention to the fact, which is a fact and which nobody will deny, that the politicians in North Carolina who have forced before the people this proposed amendment and who are today supporting it pledged the people on every stump in my State from mountains to sea in the last campaign that if they were put in power, they would not favor, support, or propose any suffrage scheme that would disfranchise anybody, white or black. I can prove out of the mouths of the men who are now supporting this amendment, by declarations and pledges officially made on the stump and in interviews, that the charge that there is or has been negro domination in North Carolina is unfounded and false and a base slander on the State.

If there was any negro domination in North Carolina, why was it necessary for these Democratic politicians to pledge the people, in order to get enough votes to elect them, that they were in favor of manhood suffrage and opposed to any disfranchisement of anybody? If there had been any negro domination—which neither the people of my State or of any other State, North or South, will permit—then the popular thing to have done to secure votes would have been the promise to the people to devise some scheme to limit suffrage as soon as they got in power. Did they do that? No. But, on the other hand, they pledged the people that they would not disfranchise a single voter in the State, white or black.

But the Senator from Mississippi, speaking on this resolution, and with an apparent effort to show that there was negro domination in North Carolina, put into the Record some matter from a political document to show that there has been recently a number of negroes elected to minor positions in my State, and used that as the text for the chief part of his speech. In defense of the State, and in order that the Senate and the country may know the facts, I will take the time to make brief statement to brand that false charge.

THE FACTS.

The negro population of North Carolina comprises less than one-third of the whole population and less than one-third of the voting population. There are only 12 counties in the State in which the negro population is in a majority, while in the remaining 88 counties the white population is in an overwhelming majority. Unfortunately for the people, a number of years ago the State Supreme court, in a decision, held that the State constitution the legislature could not give to the 85 white counties local self-government while putting the 12 negro counties under a different system.

In short, they held that the constitution required a uniform system of county government. Under that decision the legislature forced upon the 85 white counties the same kind of county government system that it seemed best to them to adopt in the 12 negro counties. Thus the people in the 85 white counties were robbed of the right and power to elect their county governing officers, but instead were forced to submit to their county governing officers being elected directly or indirectly by the legislature. This, of course, proved to be very unpopular in the 85 counties.

For many years, at every Democratic State convention, there was a contest over county government, the representatives from the 85 counties insisting that they should be allowed to elect their county governing officers and thus have direct control over their county affairs. But the State central political machine, which enjoyed the power of dictating and controlling the affairs of every county by building up local and subordinate machines at the various county seats to receive orders and do the bidding of the State machine, had, however, up to 1894, been able to force the counties of the State to submit to that odious and undemocratic system. But each year that system had grown more and more unpopular, to such an extent that it became necessary year by year to provide new methods for ballot-box stuffing, vote manipulating, and the compiling of fraudulent returns, in order to keep the majority of the people from repudiating at the polls the party organization that forced upon them such an odious machine system.

In the campaign of 1894 the revolt in the Democratic party against this machine county governing system and against the open and notorious election methods was so large that in spite of an election law under which at least 30,000 votes were stolen, suppressed, or falsely counted, a majority of 20,000 was piled up against the Democratic party as a repudiation of the machine county government system and the fraudulent election methods. The issues in that campaign were honest elections and local self-government.

The majority of the legislature elected was composed of Republicans and Populists, who were elected on their pledge that they would establish a system of county local self-government. It was well known to the people when they voted that as long as that strange and anomalous decision of the court to which I have referred should stand that under local self-government there would necessarily be more or less negroes elected to minor positions in some of the twelve eastern counties; but there was at the same time strong hope that the Supreme Court would reverse that troublesome and, I might say, what seemed to be an unnecessary and an uncalled-for decision.

It was not, however, until 1897 that the supreme court reversed the county government decision and held that it was constitutional for the legislature to provide one system of county government for one county and another system for another county. This decision was so just and so in accordance with the constitution that no lawyer of any party in the State has ever criticised the court for rendering it or even questioned that it was according to the constitution. Now, this decision having been rendered, the way was perfectly clear for the 85 counties to have their local self-government and for the legislature to provide a different system for the 12 black counties by which no negro would ever be put in a position of power or authority over white people.

Now, it is true that until this decision some negroes were elected to minor positions in these eastern counties, as everybody knew there would be until the decision of the court could be reversed, but not in a single one of these counties were the negroes in control; in not a single one were they in any position of power to dominate or dictate. Indeed, the legislature that adopted this local self-government scheme, while unable to prevent the election of any colored man to any place, yet did devise a scheme which was constitutional that made it impossible for the county legislative board, known as county commissioners, in any county to ever be controlled by colored men; and the fact is that no county or town or township has ever had or could have a majority of negroes on any controlling board or committee. Now, that is the "negro domination" that certain politicians have attempted to advertise to the world under false and lurid coloring.

But even that imperfection in the new system of local self-government has been removed, and who removed it? An undemocratic decision by a Democratic court made it necessary. I will not question the motives of the court in rendering the decision and in refusing to reverse it, but I will say that it was not necessary under the constitution to render such a decision, and that it resulted in building up a State political machine to control county affairs that was so undemocratic and odious that the people elected a legislature pledged to repeal it and at the same time defeat the Democratic supreme court for re-election and elected a nonpartisan supreme court. This new supreme court at the first opportunity reversed the old county government decision, and in doing so it has had the approval of the people of the State, and has not been criticised by a single lawyer, as far as I know; nor has anyone ever suggested that the decision was not in accordance with the constitution.

What has been the result? The people got the system of local self-government that they wanted, and the supreme court, by its decision, has removed the only defect to the system by reversing a former decision of the same court. The only trouble there has ever been under the system was that between the time when the legislature adopted it and the time when the decision of the court referred to was rendered. During this short period there were necessarily some negroes elected to some minor places in a few of the negro counties, as everybody knew there would be. But that condition is now and forever removed by the decision of the court.

Mr. President, when the last campaign was on, did our Democratic friends denounce this new county government system that gave to the people the control of their local affairs? No. Did they denounce the present court for the decision that removed the only defect in the system, or rather make it possible for the legislature to do it? No. Why? Because the people indorsed both and would never submit to going back to the old system.

Then what did they do? Why, they joined the People's Party and every other political party in pledging themselves to the people that they would keep that system of county government which we had established; and, in addition, they pledged themselves to enact legislation in accordance with the recent decision of the supreme court to remove the only defect in that system (under which some negroes had been elected to office) by establishing a different system of county government in the twelve negro counties referred to. This is exactly what the fusion legislature promised the people they would do as soon as the court would reverse that county government decision, and this was the only remedy offered by the Democratic party for what they called negro domination.

I repeat, every political party in the State in this last campaign made this same pledge, and that was the remedy and the only remedy offered by anybody, because it was what was necessary and all that anybody demanded.

Mr. President, so clear and patent was it to every voter in North Carolina that that remedy was all that was needed to establish forever permanent white supremacy and at the same time local self-government without disfranchising anybody that when it was charged in the campaign that if the Democratic party got into power they would go further, and submit a disfranchising amendment, every Democratic paper and speaker in the State made haste to declare that the charge was false.

SOLEMN PLEDGES TO THE PEOPLE NOT TO DO THIS THING.

The Democratic leaders knew that if they declared in favor of disfranchising a single voter in the State, or allowed or permitted a suspicion to that effect to rest in the mind of the voter, there was no hope for them to carry the election. Realizing this, they pledged their party officially, from their State committee down to their humblest candidate, that if placed in power they would attempt nothing of the kind.

They put it officially in their handbook and declared that all their candidates, from the highest to the lowest, would make the pledge on every stump. Yes, the handbook issued by the Democratic State committee not only denounced the charge, but also declared that they were not in favor of disfranchising a single voter, white or black, and further declared for manhood suffrage and that they were in favor of upholding the fifteenth amendment in good faith, and further pointed out that as long as that amendment stood it was impossible to disfranchise a single colored man without at the same time disfranchising a white man for the same reason.

OFFICIAL PARTY PLEDGE IN THE DEMOCRATIC HANDBOOK.

In spite of that, Mr. President, the People's Party handbook made the charge that there were many leaders of the Democratic party in favor of a disfranchising amendment. The Democratic State committee thought it was necessary to reply to that charge. What did they do. They issued a second handbook, a supplement to the first handbook, in which they denounced the charge made in the People's Party handbook as false.

They went further, and said that a Democratic convention would spit upon any man who would make such a proposition. They went further, and said that the men who made the charge ought to be ashamed of themselves for willfully lying, because their whole record had shown that they would not do anything of the kind. Here is the language; it is official; it will speak for itself.

It is as follows:

The Democratic party is the poor man's party. Nine-tenths of its members are poor men. How utterly absurd, then, is the false charge that the Republicans are trumping up to deceive the unwary. In order to give some color to it, they quote something from a Yankee newspaper, whose owners and editors are, we have always understood, Republicans, that Gen. W. R. Cox, who lives in Washington, told a reporter if the Democrats succeeded they would disfranchise the ignorant negro. But General Cox publishes over his own name a declaration that he never said that and never said anything like it, for he well knew that if even the Democrats should succeed and should have control of the legislature they would be powerless to disfranchise anybody. The Constitution forbids it.

The Constitution gives the right of suffrage to all male persons over 21 years of age not disqualified by crime, and the legislature can not add or take away a letter from that. That can only be done by the people themselves, and the Democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. No Democrat has ever proposed such a thing. The charge is only intended to mislead, to deceive, and to make political capital. It is entirely false. There is not a Democratic convention that would not spit upon the man who might make such a proposition. There is not a Democratic candidate for office who would not pledge himself most solemnly against it.

PLEDGE BY DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMAN.

Later on in the campaign, on December 27, Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State chairman, realizing that there was some doubt as to their sincerity and some suspicion that they intended to submit a disfranchising scheme, thought it necessary to issue an address. Here is his address: He not only repeats the pledges in the Democratic Handbook, but he makes them even stronger and more emphatic. He declared strongly and unequivocally for manhood suffrage, white and black; that "never under any circumstances under the sun" would he or the Democratic party favor or consent to the passage of any law that would in any way lessen their present rights and privileges of voting. So solemn and positive were these pledges that not only were the white people fooled but even thousands of negroes were made to believe that the Democratic party was their best friend; and the result was that the Democratic party in the last campaign got more negro votes than their majority at the election amounted to. Listen to the following extract from that address:

For the past twenty years or more just before every election, the Republican speakers, at their midnight meetings, have been in the habit of telling the negro if the Democrats came into power their right to vote would be taken away from them.

First, they told them if the Democrats got the State government they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got the State government and did not disfranchise them. Then they told them if the Democrats elected a President they would disfranchise them. The Democrats elected a President and they did not disfranchise them. Then they told them if the Democrats got control of Congress they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got control of Congress and did not disfranchise them.

All along the honest white men of the State laughed at these lies, and marveled that the negro did not have sense enough to see that he was duped. Finally the negro himself began to see through the trick. He had seen the Democrats in full power in the State for twenty-two years, and had learned through experience that that party did not propose to disfranchise him, and he, too, began to laugh at those liars, and finally refused to be frightened by their rot any longer. So the old Republican scarecrow had to be hauled down and put away.

They know that the Democratic party has always stood for manhood suffrage, and they know that the Democratic party will never, under any circumstances under the sun, consent to the passage of any law which will take from them, however poor and ignorant they may be, the right to vote, or which will in any way diminish or lessen that great privilege.

Mr. President, could pledges be more direct and solemn?

PLEDGE BY THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Not only this, Mr. President, but every Democratic newspaper in the State denounced the charge that their party had any such intention in most vigorous language. The following is an extract from an editorial in the Daily Wilmington Messenger of September 18, 1898, which is a sample of the editorial utterances of the Democratic press of the State on this question.

Mr. President, before reading the extract I desire to call attention to its language. It will be noticed that the editor denounced as a liar, and used many adjectives to strengthen that word, any and every man who dared to make such a charge against the purposes of the Democratic party. He wrote a long argument to show that any attempt to disfranchise the negro voters, unless at the same time illiterate white voters were also disfranchised, would be unconstitutional and would not stand the test of the court. I read the following extract from the editorial referred to:

The most stupid lie of the campaign is the Populist lie put out by the Skinner and Thompon gang and slyly repeated by the black radicals, the bald-faced lie that if the Democrats should carry the State they would disfranchise the negroes. If they desired it ever so much, they have no power to effect it. The lie is so stupid that it could not have been started and repeated but for the profound ignorance of the niggers generally. If they knew anything, they would know that North Carolina has no power under heaven to abridge the political rights and to deprive of the privilege of voting the negroes any more than the whites. The franchise is a right secured under the Constitution of the United States, and it takes the same power to abrogate the right as to confer, to repeal a law as to make it. So it is all bosh and falsehood to try and bewilder and befool the poor, ignorant negroes in the way it has done. It is pitiful and mean to so work upon them by lying and deception. Their right to vote is as absolutely secure as the white man's right to vote.

As we stated yesterday, the three amendments to the Constitution introduced and adopted soon after the war fixed the status of the negroes as citizens equal with that of the whites in their rights. The only way to rid the country of the negro ballot is by the same means and processes that were gone through with to enfranchise him in his stolid and stupid condition. So it is a lie out of whole cloth when the dirty tricksters imposed upon the ignorant, credulous negroes by telling them that a Democratic victory means depriving them of the right to vote.

Mr. President, that editor is now contending that it is constitutional to do the very thing that he proved then would be unconsitutional. He is now freely using the words "lie" and "liar" to denounce those who question the constitutionality of section 5, and he piles up the adjectives and foams and raves when anyone calls attention to his editorials of 1898 or to the other solemn pledges made in that campaign.

PLEDGES ON THE STUMP BY DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Not only this, but every speaker put into the campaign by the Democratic State committee, so far as I can learn, made the same pledge. Hon. James H. Pou, ex-chairman of the Democratic State committee, not only made the pledge in his speeches, but he also made an affidavit to that effect. It seems that at one of his speakings some person in the audience doubted his intention and asked him if he would make an affidavit to support what he said in his speech. He agreed to make the affidavit, and he did make the affidavit, and here it is:

State of North Carolina, County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I have never said that if the Democrats regained control of the State they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters. I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the general assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the eastern part of this State.

"They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingratitude indeed. The men who make these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth.

"JAMES H. POU."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1, 1898.

(Seal) GEO. W. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Mr. Pou is the only speaker, so far as I know, who made an affidavit himself to try to convince his audiences that he was telling the truth when he was making these pledges. But I have on my desk a number of affidavits from voters, who destify that other Democratic speakers made on the stump the same pledge that the party organization officially made in their campaign handbook. I will read one of them:

State of North Carolina, Hertford County:

A. W. Simons and Jack Exerett being duly sworn, depose and say: That they heard Hon. R. A. Daughton, one of the Democratic speakers who was speaker in the senate of 1893 and 1895, make a speech at Harrellsville, in Hertford County, on or about October 1898, in which Mr. Daughton denounced the charge made upon the Democratic party by Populists and Republicans, that they would pass a franchise law or a disfranchising scheme. He, Daughton, further declared and assured every voter in the audience, both white and black, that the Democratic party had no such intention and did not want to take any privilege from any voter, it made no difference how humble or how literate; that if the Democrats got control of North Carolina, they should have their political rights and they would soon see that all such charges were utterly false, and that no

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

ON TO PRETORIA.

That is the Objective Point of Robert's Move.

THE BOERS WILL MOVE BACKWARD.

The Head of the Army Now 21 Miles North of Bloemfontein—Why Methuen Was Recalled.

London, By Cable.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about 21 miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men. The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resistent Free States into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them. Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport the main army coming up as the railroad is repaired. Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor sphere of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval drift and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since he forward movement began, on February 13th.

The rebellion throughout the Northwestern district of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Goth will sail Saturday with 600 men for St. Helena to guard General Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

A Uniform Bale.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The Savannah cotton exchange is sending out a circular letter respecting cotton baling, giving a new rule with respect to bales which is to go into effect with the beginning of the next cotton year. The circular says that on and after September 1, 1900, "all sales of cotton in Savannah in bales shall be based on packages of standard size (24x54 inches) and when bales of other dimensions are tendered for delivery, an allowance of 25 cents per bale shall be made to the buyer by the seller on such cotton." Copies of the above rule are being sent to the various exchanges of the United States, requesting their co-operation, and to farmers, ginners, merchants, newspapers and others interested in the general adoption of a uniform size cotton bale. The Galveston cotton exchange has practically adopted the rule.

Another Fire.

New York, Special.—The steamship Old Dominion, formerly of the Old Dominion Line, now the property of the Joy Steamship Company, plying between New York and Boston, was damaged by fire. She reached her pier Thursday night and about 3 o'clock in the morning fire was discovered in the cargo of general merchandise, near the engine room. The crew, which rushed to the pumps, were driven away by the heat, but the fire department, which was then summoned, confined the flames to the lower deck. The total loss was $15,000.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Postoffice Department, by instruction of President McKinley, has issued an order directing that mail addressed "Governor of Kentucky" shall be delivered to Taylor.

Gen. Piet J. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer Army, died at Pretoria Tuesday from peritonitis.

Congressman J. W. Bailey, at Cameron, Texas, opened his campaign for the United States Senate in opposition to Hon. Horace Chilton. A large number of prominent public men of Texas were present to hear him speak. The senatorship will be decided in the primaries for members of the Legislature, a direct vote being taken.

All the Boers who were in the Orange river region of Cape Colony are said to have escaped northward.

Hard Day for Bryan.

Spokane, Special.—Friday was a day of hard campaigning for Wm. J. Bryan He made six speeches in Whitman and Spokane counties and addressed 35,000 people. At Colfax he addressed an audience of 7,000; at Graffeld 2,000. At Tekoa he spoke for 30 minutes to 4,000; at Farmington 1,500 heard him for 10 minutes and at Spokane he addressed two audiences of 10,000 each, speaking afternoon and evening in the big tent of the exposition.

On a Trial Trip.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The battleship Kearsarge left Old Point Friday morning at 9 o'clock and went to sea for a preliminary test of her superimposed turrets. Rear Admiral Sampson and some of the members of the trial board of inspection were on board. The tests of the Kearsarge's new style turrets will be watched with great interest. It is not known here when the Kearsarge will return.

Small Damages.

Pittsburg, Special.—The jury in the case of Assistant District Attorney Walter E. Billows, colored, against W. J. McCarthy, a prominent restaurant keeper, who refused to serve a meal to Billows and his companion, Congressman George White, of North Carolina also colored, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for 6 1-4 cents. Billows asked for $5,000 damages.

Business failures in Great Britain during 1899 were 8,600, against 8,895 in 1898.

CONGESSIONAL.

What Our Lawmakers are Doing from Day to Day.

SENATE.

Eighty-second Day.—The Senate has agreed to vote on the Porto Rico government and tariff bill next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. An important utterance was made later in the day on the bill by Davis, of Minnesota. He advocated free trade between the United States and Porto Rico and urged that the necessary money to be raised by taxation be by an internal revenue tax, levied upon rum and tobacco produced on the island. This system, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the United States and those of Porto Rico, than the proposed ariff, and would be just, equitable and constitutional.

Eighty-third Day.—A direct vote was taken by the Senate on the proposition to strike from the Porto Rico measure the provision levying fifteen per cent. of the Dingley law duties upon Porto Rico products. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 16 to 32.

While the vote is regarded as presaging the passage of the pending measure it is not regarded as indicating the final vote on the bill.

The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana. While he advocated reciprocity between the United States and Porto Rico, he announced that if all efforts to secure free trade should fail he would support the pending bill. The bill was under discussion throughout the session, several important amendments being agreed to.

The conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was agreed to by the Senate soon after it convened.

Eighty-fourth Day.—Merriment swept the traditional dignity of the Senate. Staid sticklers for senatorial decorum literally held their sides and shouted with laughter, while the crowded galleries joined in the laughing tumult, which not the faintest effort was made to restrain. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, the oldest member of the body—his age being only a few months short of four score years—delivered the funniest speech heard within the Senate chamber in many years. It sparkled with wit and bubbled over with humor. Its sarcasm was keen, but not bitter; and even those who were the victims of it could not but enjoy its perfect good humor and its unalloyed fun. Throughout it all, Mr. Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration. Mr. Proctor, Republican, of Vermont, delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the Island of Porto Rico. Considerable progress was made with the Porto Rican measure during the day, most of the committee amendments and several offered by Senators being disposed of. Mr. Depew, of New York, and Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, gave notice that they would speak on Monday on the Porto Rican bill. Consideration of the Porto Rican bill was then resumed and Mr. Proctor spoke.

HOUSE.

Eighty-third Day.—After four days of stormy debate the house passed the Army Appropriation Bill. As passed the bill is only slightly modified from the form in which it came from the committee. One of the last amendments adopted opens the Soldiers' Homes to the officers and men of the volunteer and regular armies incapacitated by service during or since the Spanish War. The chief incident of the day was a defense of the War Department by Mr. Parker (N. J.), against the charge of reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner made by Mr. Driggs, of New York, yesterday.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), moved to strike from the provision for the "manufacture or purchase" of small arm ammunition the words "or purchase," he declared that the government had ample facility for the manufacture of ammunition. Mr. Hull vigorously opposed the amendment. It might be necessary to purchase ammunition and the hands of the government should not be tied. He called attention to our helpless condition for lack of ammunition at the opening of the Spanish War and said he favored the accumulation of munitions of war.

Mr. Underwood (Ala.), favored the amendment. He was opposed to placing discretionary power to purchase in the hands of the War Department. He was inclined to think it led to extravagance and jobbery, and called the attention of the House to the facts elicited yesterday regarding the transport Sumner. This referenc to the Sumner aroused Mr. Parker, who detailed the history of the vessel, which, he said, had been wildly distorted.

He said the Sumner was an old collier refitted and produced itemized figures from the War Department to prove that there was no undue extravagance. The alleged solid silver service $8,000 was plated ware and cost all told but $1,200. The amendment was lost.

The provision for firing morning and evening gun at State Soldiers and Sailors' Homes went out on a point of order, made by Mr. McRae (Ark).

This completed the bill and the committee then went back to several points temporarily passed over during the reading of the measure.

An amendment was adopted changing the eligibility for admission to soldiers' homes so as to admit all volunteer and regular soldiers incapacitated since the outbreak of the Spanish War. An amendment was adopted to give to officers and men of the volunteer army who did not receive extra pay when mustered out one month's pay if they served within the United States and two months' pay if they served beyond the limits of the United States.

Without further amendment the bill was passed.

The resolution unanimously reported from Committee on Election No. 2 in the contested election case of White vs. Boreing from the Eleventh Kentucky district, confirming Mr. Boreing to his seat was adopted without division. Both the contestant and the contestee are Republicans.

At 4:25 p. m. the House adjourned.

Eighty-fourth Day.—The House devoted the day to war claims. The bill to remunerate the British Cable Company for expenses incurred in repairing the Manila cable, cut by Admiral Dewey, which was under consideration several weeks ago, was consigned to oblivion, as was the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of citizens of certain border counties of Pennsylvania who suffered losses during the various incursions of rebel forces into that State during the civil war. This bill has been before Congress for over 15 years and involves about $3,450,000

BRITISH ADVANCE

Will Probably be Resumed Early Next Week.

GEN. JOUBERT'S SKILL PRAISED.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Miles to be Covered by Lord Roberts Before He Reaches the Boer Position.

London, Cable.—General French, who has arrived at Bloemfontein from Thaba'Nchu, says that Commandant Olivier has 6,000 men and is north of Ladybrand. Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein, and Lord Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move. An impression, which can be traced to the War Office, is abroad that the advance will begin next Monday. Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 135 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Kroonstadt. Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transports. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May. Meanwhile, all the important towns in the Free State, within Lord Roberts' reach, are being garrisoned. Thaba'Nchu, Phillipolis, Fauresmith, and Jagersfontein are thus held. Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of civil government.

All the London morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning General Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute. Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated General Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt and at the same time threatened General Barton's camp at Mool river. Then, as British re-enforcements were pushed up, Joubert re-crossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner, a wagon or a gun. General White's estimate of him, pronounced on Tuesday before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

The Foreign Office, according to the Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesia railway from Massi-Kesse to Umtali. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use of this route to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of foreign protest is suggested by the Daily Chronicle. Among the items cabled from Pretoria is a statement that prominent residents there object to a defense of Pretoria and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydrberg. It is expected the principal buildings at Johannesburg had been undermined by order of Kruger.

Another Cot on Mill.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Another cotton mill was incorporated Tuesday, carrying the total capitalization for the year over $5,000,000. The last is a $100,000 mill at Meinona, S. C., near Augusta, Ga.

Russia and Japan.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28th, says: "Renewed trouble between Russia and Japan in Koera is imminent. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the probability of the seizuro of a Korean port. The War Office officials at Tokio are holding conferences and there has been considerable military and naval activity in Japan this month.

Cannot Interfere.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has informed Kentucky Republicans that while he cannot interefere in affairs to the extent of disarming the militia of either faction, he is willing, so far as he can legitimately do so, to recognize the Republicans officials of that State as the de facto officials. He told them in the same connection that he would give directions that mail addressed to an official by title only, as to "the Governor" or "the Secretary of State," should be delivered to the Republicans holding those offices, and not to the Democrats.

News Notes.

The wrangle over the Philadelphia exposition building has ended by the Philadelphia Museum buying it. Preparations to fit it for the Republican convention will begin immediately.

It is stated by the New York World that Lawyer Dill will receive a fee of a million dollars for affecting the Carnegie-Frick settlement.

The State executive committee of the Populist party of Texas has selected Waco, July 24th, as the time and place for holding the State convention.

A widow named Knorr, of Gleiwitz, Silesia, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor after having been convicted of poisoning her daughter-in-law, with tarts, in which arsenic had been placed.

The vaccine farm of D. D. Moss, located east of Columbia, Mo., says the Herald, on the Ashland gravel road, is doing an unprecedented business. Thousands upon thousands of points are being shipped from Columbia every week to all parts of the United States. The scope of the business knows no bounds. But recently he shipped a consignment to Africa.

NORTH STATE GULLINGS.

The Next State Fair.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society held an important meeting Friday afternoon. Those present were: Chas. McNamee, president; R. H. Battle, A. M. McPheeters, J. S. Wynne, George Allen, W. E. Ashley, R. B. Raney, J. C. L. Harris, F. A. Olds, W. C. McMackin, J. B. Hill, Frank Stronach, H. W. Ayer, Perrin Busbee, Julius Lewis, Walter Clark, Jos. E. Pogue, secretary, and C. B. Beman, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The president made a statement of the work now in progress and reports from the various committees were read and acted upon.

The recommendation to move the east fence so as to provide more room, and to open a new carriage way was adopted.

The Committee on Races made a preliminary report, and after discussing the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for premiums for that department at the next fair.

Messrs. Jos. E. Pogue and Perrin Busbee were appointed a committee in charge of the detention of the base ball grounds in the fair grounds.

Communications were read in reference to gun contests and a new department was created, and E. P. McKissick chosen as director of it.

The committee on advance premium list for agricultural products reported through Mr. George Allen, chairman, and their report was adopted, and an edition was ordered to be printed and distributed to farmers in advance of the regular list to be issued in the summer.

Some additional by-laws were adopted as recommended by the committee, through its chairman, Mr. R. H. Battle.

Preparations for additional improvements at the grounds were referred to appropriate committees to report to an adjourned meeting.

Great interest was shown in the coming fair and the officers are in active correspondence to make it eclipse anything ever known in the State. The cooperation of the west from its fine fruit and other interests, will be most gratifying. Never has the work been so well advanced at this early period of the year.

That part of the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommending enlarging the grounds so as to accommodate a larger midway, was adopted. The matter of the grand stand was referred to experts. It is hardly probable that it will be moved to the west side of the track. The question of enlarging the buildings was referred to the Secretary to ascertain the cost.

Many attractions for the next fair were considered and will soon be contracted for. Negotiations are pending to secure many new and novel attractions never before seen in a North Carolina fair. Particulars will be announced later.

The advanced premium list for field crops will be printed and distributed at once. Liberal premiums will be offered.

President McNamee and the other officers are very enthusiastic and energetic, and are determined to make the fair of 1900 the greatest ever held.

The committee appropriated $2,500 for trials of speed, $500 more than heretofore.

Interest in the Keeley Cure Revived.

The recent death of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, who discovered the Keeley Cure for drunkenness and nervous diseases, has revived interest in that treatment. "I never argy," said Josh Billings, "agin success." In North Carolina the cures effected at Greensboro at the Keeley Institute embrace men of influence and usefulness in all callings. Their restoration to the control of their will power is seen in every town and county in the State, and stands as proof that the Keeley Treatment does cure drunkenness.—News and Observer, Feb. 27, 1900.

News Notes.

A new postoffice has been established in Davie county, called Kurfees, with J. L. Kurfees as postmaster.

The Central hotel at Asheboro, the property of United States Marshal Millikan, has been leased to A. E. Lewis, formerly of Liberty. A $2,000 addition and other improvements will be added o he building, making it a first class hotel.

The body of George Smith (col.), who died last week at Jefferson City, Mo., where he was teaching in the State normal school, was yesterday brought here for burial. He formerly resided here. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college and a young negro of promise.—Raleigh News and Observer.

News was received here Sunday that Miss Mary Troy Kluttz, daughter of Congressman Kluttz, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis in Baltimore, is much worse. She had improved so much recently that she was thought to be out of danger, but it is supposed that she suffered a relapse.—Statesville Landmark.

Eugene Penny, the Wake county farmer who in December left his wife and children and went on a jaunt with Miss Chamblee, a young lady of the neighborhood, but who came back about three weeks ago, has gone again. It is said that his family and neighbors gave him the marble heart and this is the reason for his second departure.

Six directors representing the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads were elected by Chesapeake and Ohio stockholders at a meeting in New York.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says: "The Patterson Textile company has completed the building for its silk manufacturing plant, reported last fall as to be established at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The structure mentioned is two stories high, 78x268 feet, and the equipment of machinery is being installed now. The raw material to be worked up into marketable goods will be shipped to the mill from China, Japan and other silk-producing countries. The company expects to commence operations within thirty days; its capitalization is $400,000. Sam Patterson is president.

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HOT TIMES IN LOUISIANA.

Senator Caffery's son is the candidate of the Independent Democrats, Populists and Republicans for governor of Louisiana, and from all accounts given by the press dispatches from that State, they are having a very exciting campaign indeed, which has already resulted in a great deal of bitterness, personal and political estrangements.

It will be remembered that in Louisiana the constitution confers suffrage by inheritance, just as proposed in North Carolina, yet, notwithstanding the fact that the "white supremacy" crowd are in power in that State, and the constitution limits the right of suffrage, yet the old, old cry of "nigger" is still a prominent feature, and the resort to ballot-box stuffing is maintained to keep the "white supremacy" party in control.

Negro suffrage is greatly restricted in Louisiana, yet the cry is still raised to prevent a break in the ranks of the Democratic party of that state, and it would be raised in North Carolina even with the adoption of the pending amendment, for there would still be forty or fifty thousand negroes who could vote.

Senator Caffery is now in Louisiana making speeches in behalf of his son and we make the following extract from the Press Dispatch:

"Senator Caffery denounced the Governor's blind venom and partison hate, gave him the lie direct, declared him a coiner of false and malignant charges, enjoying a monopoly of the ballot-box stuffing crowd, and observed that Foster has twice enjoyed the office of governor of Louisiana without being once elected."

So it seems that even in Louisiana where the constitutional amendment is in operation, and where, naturally, one would suppose that honesty, fair dealing and justice prevail, the Senator deliberately charges the present government with "enjoying the monopoly of the ballot-box stuffing crowd," and the Senator further solemnly charges that the governor was elected twice by fraud.

If the Constitutional amendment does not remove fraud, corruption and dishonesty in the State of Louisiana, will it remove these great evils in North Carolina?

Let the great, honest "plain people," as Abe Lincoln called them, consider soberly and earnestly this important question when they vote to disfranchise thousands of good, honest, true, noble and brave white men of North Carolina.

WHY GEORGIA VOTED IT DOWN.

Only last fall the Legislature of Georgia voted down by an overwhelming majority a proposition to submit a constitutional amendment similar to the one passed by the last Legislature of this State. Why did Georgia vote down the disfranchising scheme? The Georgia Legislature took the position first that it was unconstitutional, second that it was unjust, dangerous, and unnecessary. If it was unnecessary in Georgia, how can it be necessary in North Carolina? In Georgia the percentage of colored population is fifty per cent. greater than it is in North Carolina. In Georgia there are only a few more white voters than there are colored voters in the whole State. In North Carolina there are more than two white voters for every negro voter The Georgia Legislature took the position that the brave, intelligent and progressive Anglo-Saxon race could never be in danger of negro domination where the whites were even in a slight majority. The position of Simmons and his ballot box stuffing machine in this State is that two brave, intelligent and progressive white men, owning more than ten times the wealth, are in danger of being dominated by one poor, ignorant and inferior negro. THE CAUCASIAN is frank to say, as it has said a hundred times, that it would be better for North Carolina and the whole South if there was not a negro voter in it. Indeed, we would support any just or constitutional scheme that would remove this evil from the politics of the South, and in doing it we would support that which would be best for both the white and colored races. That has been our position in the past and it is our position now. If this proposed amendment would accomplish that we would support it. Mr. Simmons and his machine knows that it will not, and ihis is why they are afraid of free speech and argument.

The Simmons red-shirters ought to tell the people why payment of poll tax by all voters, white and black, was required before being allowed to vote, if the amendment was only intended to eleminate the negro from politics? And why also was process to be issued only against assessed property before taxes could be collected? How many thousands of dollars would the State lose in taxes with this amendment in operation.

FULL OF BLUNDERS TOO.

"In the opinion of the Suffolk Herald the last Virginia Legislature needed a censor 'TO SUPPRESS ITS BLUNDERS and conceal its lack of information.' The criticism is not too severe."—Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, March 24th.

Every line in the above extract fits the "great and wise" (?) men who compose the Legislature of 1899.

A committee to suppress its blunders should certainly have been appointed.

An examination of the laws of 1899 will reveal a great number of gross errors, and it is surprising, too, that they should have been committed, for there were about fifty members of the legal profession in that body, yet we dare say that more mistakes were made than in any previous sessions that have been held in years. More unconstitutional laws were passed than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that so many "shining legal lights" were members of the Legislature.

One local statute they enacted provided that the Sheriff of Green County should be "refunded" to the tax-payers of that county. Another statute provided that the Labor Commissioner should be the tax collector of Bryson City. They failed, either "accidentally or intentionally," according to Judge Simonton, to confer proper taxing power upon the Corporation Commission. Instead of providing that the "votes" for Mayor of Goldsboro should be placed in one box, they enacted the statute so that it read that the Mayor "should be placed in one box" and the "voters" in another.

These are only a few of the many brilliant (?) achievements of the "great and wise" (?) men who compose the Legislature of 1899.

LYING IS ITS CHIEF OCCUPATION.

The game of the liars grows daily more desperate. They have thrown truth compelely to the winds. They are ingenious and iventive. They start a nimble-footed lie one week and so soon as it is whacked into a jelly and becomes rather unreconizable, they set another active lie that goes skipping and jumping. The last attempt in bare faced lying we find in the Raleigh News and Observer of Wednesday.—Wilmington Messenger, March 23.

It must indeed be a strong case of "bare-faced lying" to provoke the Messenger to use such harsh, but deserved language, in speaking of the News and Observer.

Indeed, it seems to be the fixed policy of the News and Observer to misrepresent and lie about people who do not endorse its methods, and we are truly glad that even in its own household the hypocrisy and falsity of that sheet are being shown up to the gage of all men.

When these organs of red-shirtism and ballot thieving "fall out" then "honest men will get their dues."

If this "barefaced lying" is so marked and offensive as to provoke the Messenger to the use of such violent language in denunciation of the News and Observer, can any one believe that the News and Observer would hesitate to lie about its political opponents?

PART CAN STAND, WHILE PART CAN REMAIN.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered quite a number of decisions setting forth the doctrine that part of a statute can be constitutional, therefore operative and valid, provided it is capable of separation from other parts, while the unconstitutional parts fall and are inoperative.

Section 5 of the proposed amendment will be declared unconstitutional, while all other sections will stand and be operative, thus imposing an educational qualification on all voters.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court showing that only the valid parts stand while invalid statutes fall are as follows:

Albany County v. Stanley—105 U. S., 305.

Bank v. Dudley—2 Peters., 492.

Packet Co. v. Keokuk—95 U. S., 80.

R. R. v. Schutte—103 U. S., 118.

Unity v. Burrage—103 U. S., 447.

"Penniman's case"—103 U. S., 714 (operative).

Hills v. The Bank—105 U. S., 319.

Presser v. Illinois—116 U. S., 252.

25 CENTS TILL AUGUST ELECTION.

We have been urged by many of our subscribers to make a campaign rate for the CAUCASIAN till the State election next August. They say that they could get many persons to subscribe in clubs who do not take the paper with a low special campaign rate.

In response to these requests we make a 25 cent rate for the State campaign, provided that they are sent in clubs of not less than four. That is for $1.00 we will send four copies to any address till the August election.

With this very low campaign rate the friends and supporters of honest elections of liberty and manhood suffrage should send us at least ten thousand new subscribers within the next thirty days.

Would Mr. Simmons and his legislature have dared to submit to the people of North Carolina for adoption an amendment which provided for restriction of suffrage by an educational qualification solely? No. However much they desired to do this, they well knew that the direct proposition of education or no suffrage would not only itself have met defeat at the hands of the liberty-loving people of North Carolina, but that the promoters of such a measure would have been forever buried along with it. It was a question then of how best to accomplish the result of education or no suffrage by an indirect method and the Louisiana deception known as "the grandfather clause" was hit upon as the best plan. Mr. Simmons and the machine knew well enough that such a proposition was unconstitutional and would not stand the test of the court, and they also knew that the court, following long established precedents, would knock out this unconstitutional absurdity leaving the educational the only test of the right of a citizen of the State to vote. But it was because they knew this, that they adopted this plan, and because it suggested itself to them as the best plan of fooling the people. Involving as it does a question of constitutional law, they relied on what Judge Brown after said: that is, that the people could not understand a legal proposition and could therefore be easily fooled. But they now see that the people are capable of understanding this question, and that discussion of it is dangerous to them. This is why they are attempting to stop discussion. They are determined, if by any possible means, to disfranchise the fifty or sixty thousand illiterate white voters of North Carolina who are a constant menace to their continued success. Their scheme has been exposed and it only remains for the good, honest, law-abiding, liberty loving people of North Carolina to see that they are not permitted to carry it through.

By reference to the Statistical Atlas of the United States it will be seen that North Carolina has a larger percentage of illiterate whites in it than any other State in the Union. And all of these illiterate whites, unlike most of the other states of the Union, are native born Americans, for the same authority shows that North Carolina has a smaller percentage of foreign population than any other state in the Union. It is for this reason that restriction of suffrage by an educational qualification if so odious to the people of the State. But notwithstanding the "grandfather clause" deception, this very result is now being attempted, and by whom? By the very men who are responsible for the humiliating condition of illiteracy in North Carolina—the very men who for twenty odd years had control of the state and failed to properly provide for the education of the boys and girls of the State. And knowing this, they now have the cheek to attempt to add insult to injury by saying to those who were not as fortunate as themselves: you cannot vote because you were too poor to educate yourselves, or your sons cannot vote because you were too poor to educate them. But they will never have the opportunity of saying this because the people of North Carolina now understand the dangerous scheme involved in the proposed constitutional amendment and are every day becoming more opposed to it.

TO SPIT UPON THEM.

Mr. Simmons and his Democratic machine in the last campaign not only pledged the people that if they got in power they would not attempt to disfranchise anybody, white or black, but he went further and said that any Democratic convention or legislature would "spit upon any man who would offer such a proposition". On the 11th of April the Democratic convention meets. That convention should be true to itself and also should make Mr. Simmons' words come true by spitting upon him and his methods. Will it do it?

THE people are becoming thoroughly aroused, and each day growing more indignant on account of the effort, cunningly devised, to disfranchise forty thousand white men in North Carolina under the false plea of prevailing "nigger domination." These schemers and tricksters, who brought forward the amendment, doubtless thought that with the cry of "nigger" they could do absolutely anything that cunning and deviltry could devise, but the masses now understand their motives and purposes, and will preserve and protect their political liberties. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

IF the amendment was only intended to disfranchise the negro and remove him from politics why was the section inserted in the amendment requiring all citizens, white as well as black, to be able to read and write after 1908? The Simmons retshirters declare that no white man will be disfranchised under the proposed amendment, but they cannot deny that every unfortunate boy who now has to earn his daily bread in the field or factory, and also support his parents by his labor, will be disfranchised after 1908 if he cannot read and write by that date.

WHEN the present infamous election law and the proposed disfranchising amendment scheme were offered in the last legislature, there went up a howl of protest from a large majority of the members of the legislature who had solemnly pledged their people on every stump in the State that they would not favor or vote for anything of the kind. At this crisis one F. D. Winston of variegated past arose and made a solemn appeal to the members of the legislature that the time had come when they should all sink their consciences, and they did it. Pity 'tis true.

There are thousands of poor, unfortunate, but ruggedly honest, devoted, sincere and patriotic citizens in North Carolina today, who may not be able to educate their sons by 1908; if not, these poor, honest boys will not be allowed to vote. The educated town negro will have the right to vote, and under the proposed amendment he will then "dominate" the white man who has not been fortunate enough to obtain the blessing of an education. Do we want such a state of affairs in North Carolina? God forbid.

Ballot-box stuffing is one of the greatest crimes in politics. A man who takes the oath to support the Constitution, and then robs his fellow man of his most sacred rights deserves high position in a penitentiary instead of being permitted to receive political honors for his perjury, corruption and dishonesty. Does our present civilization and christianity endorse and condone such methods in politics?

Each voter, when presenting himself to vote, must take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Believing that the proposed amendment is unconstitutional, or that there is any doubt about its constitutionality, can he take the prescribed oath without doing violence to his conscience and committing perjury? Pause and seriously reflect before acting.

NOTICE.—If you are not a subscriber then this is a sample copy, and is an invitation to you to subscribe. For $1.00 we will send four copies of the paper till the State election in August.

MR. GIDDENS TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Some Common Sense Statements about the Amendment which Cannot Be Denied—Who Is Attempting to put the Negro Over the White Man?—Who Is Making Poverty a Crime?

FAISON, N. C., March 15, 1900.

The Caucasian:

The editor of the Democrat is inclined to question my motives in leaving the Democratic party. Doubtless he measures other people by his own standard. I refer to an editorial in his paper which was copied by the News and Observer and other papers, charging that I left the Democratic party on account of personal grievances. No such motive as he alludes to had anything to do with my action. No two cranks, or a thousand, could run me out of a party of right principles, the Democrat to the contrary notwithstanding.

Things of more vital importance have influenced the steps I have taken The Democrat says I am mistaken about whom our forefathers fought for. Let us see who is mistaken, and who it is that wants to put the negro over the white men. He sings that same old song, "Negro!" "Negro!" and would pervert my meaning and make believe that I intended to say that our forefathers fought to enable the negro to vote, another Democratic trick to fool somebody.

Now let's talk sense a little. If the amendment is carried it is not even denied that after 1908 the uneducated white boy would be disfranchised while the educated dude negro can vote. The man who votes for the amendment votes for just this state of things. According to statistics there will be about ten thousand young men who will become of age in 1908, by the same rule 17 per cent. of these, or 1700, will be unable to read and write, and two-thirds at least will be white, then in 1909 there will be another 1700, and so on. Are these not some of the people our forefathers fought for? Will brother Bethune and his associate editor vote for this state of things? Yes. Will I vote for it? No. Then who votes to put the negro over the white man? They will vote to deprive this large class of people, many of them good citizens, of the right to vote, while negroes who can read and write are allowed to vote. Then do not preach white supremacy to me. Have you a right to impose restrictions upon your children and your grandchildren that were never imposed on you simply to gratify a few unworthy office-seekers?

There are in every county in the State many good men who are unable to pay their poll tax by the first of March. If the amendment is carried, then this failure, whatever may be the cause, be it accident, sickness or extreme poverty, no matter what, it places the man in the same row with the criminal. There are many men in North Carolina to-day who have a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door, as I and others have had, that drove me into the whiskey business to take care of and care for afflicted parents. If he fails to pay his poll tax by the first of March he is classed with the common thief on the day of election. Who ever thought North Carolina would propose a law making poverty a crime! Yet this is just what it amounts to.

These, Mr. Editor of Sampson Democrat, are some of my reasons for leaving the so-called Democratic party. I am no politician, and should have not penned another line had not I been assailed and my motives been grossly misrepresented. Until the Democratic party comes back to its moorings I am done with it and the tricksters who dominate it. As far as prayer is concerned, I think it is the editor of the Sampson Democrat and his associate and his men with unimpeachable character who need it.

Yours respectfully,
M. C. GIDDENS.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores.

A good resolution is about the only thing that is stronger at its birth than at any subsequent period of its existence.—Ex.

WHOEVER EXAMINES THE SIMMONS ELECTION LAW WILL FIND IN IT THE SUM-TOTAL OF POLITICAL VILLAINIES.

NO. 2.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

Above my own signature, there appeared in your last issue a partial outline of the Simmons Election Law, in which was sketched as briefly as possible, its general framework, together with a few of its exterior beauties. And having conducted the reader across the threshold of this political Slaughter-House, I now invite him to enter with me and take an inside view of the establishment. Occupying the anteroom of this Butcher's Shambles, and exercising supervision and control over all of its departments, will be found three very important personages, whose functions are in part as follows:

Sec. 10. That it shall be the duty of the county board of elections to meet in their respective counties not later than the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and biennially thereafter, and after organizing by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary, to divide their respective counties into election precincts and fix the places of polling in the several election precincts. They may adopt the present division of their county into election precincts, or they may establish entirely new precincts, or they may alter the present precincts, but the election precincts and precinct polling places as now fixed in each county shall remain as they now are, until altered. And in case of any alteration of the election precincts or polling places therein, they shall give twenty days notice thereof in some public journal, or in lieu thereof in three public places in such county and at the court-house door. And the said county board of elections shall have power from time to time after dividing their county into election precincts, to establish, alter, discontinue or create such new precincts of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving twenty days notice thereof, by advertising in some public journal, or in lieu thereof, in three places in such county and at the court house door. If any polling place is changed in any precinct, like advertisement of such change shall be given And there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible.

The reader will see at a glance the contemptible subterfuges contained in this section, and leaving him to consider the obvious uses to which they can be applied, I ought to observe—

That each and all of the three members of this County Board of Elections, may be taken from one and the same political party—there is nothing in this Law that forbids it. That when selected for this responsible office no inquisition is had as to their fitness and honesty—there is nothing in this Law that compels it. That while in the discharge of its duties no pledge of impartiality is imposed upon them—there is nothing in this Law that enjoins it. That they are placed under no official oath—there is is nothing in this Law that prescribes it. That they are subjected to no penalty for any abuse of their power—there is nothing in this Law that exacts it. And that no qualification, of any kind, is required of these men except, only, that they must be "discreet persons," which is no more than to say that they must be careful, and cautious, and secret, and circumspect, all of which amounts to no more than the wisdom of the serpent, and is entirely consistent with the most hardened depravity. The word "discreet" is a comprehensive one and, in the practical affairs of life, is found covering knaves as the rule, and honest men as the exception. For discretion imports no moral attribute whatever. The greatest of braggarts has defined it as the "better part of valor." It is in fact the convenient mask and indispensible shield of the coward, the hypocrite, the conspirator, and ballot-box-thief.

Such then is the constitution of this County Board of Elections, at whose touch the whole election machinery is made to move. This it begins to do by dividing each county into precincts and polling-places. And this part of the work must be done, on or before the first Monday in May of each year, in which a general election is to be held. But although the division must be made at that time, all information in respect to it may be withheld from the public, until twenty days before the election. Or should such information be sooner vouchsafed it may be altogether misleading. For after the precincts and polling-places have once been located and announced, the power is reserved to this County Board to alter, or annul and create them anew, and all this may be done even after registration has begun and has proceeded for eleven of the twenty days, during which it is to continue. At no time is the voting public to be taken into its confidence. For it is the merest irony to be told that notice of such alteration "shall be given in some public journal," since the journal selected for the purpose, may not be published in that county, or in this State, and may, in strict compliance with this law, be either the New York Herald or the Murphy Bulletin.

Why therefore, in the name of common decency, was information in respect to a matter so simple as this, to be veiled in uncertainty until the very last moment? And why was it left to the caprice of three arbitrary men? The question answers itself. It was done to enable a few artful dodgers, in each county, to do the dirty work of a bankrupt party. For the only purpose of all this changing, and shuffling, and shifting of precincts and polling-places, could only be to confuse and bewilder the voter. Such at least are the scope and intent of the Law itself, and if such shall not be found to be its practical operation—and I believe it will not—it will only be because the execution does not correspond with the design.

But be it understood, that in resorting to such despisable devices, the Democratic party in North Carolina can make no pretention to originality. For here again it levies another contribution upon the past, by borrowing from its ancient rival the vilest methods, that were practiced during the Era of Reconstruction, when in many instances the voters were kept busy during the day of election in going from one place to another and trying to locate the ballot-box. At length that refreshing era has returned, but returning it finds the position of parties reversed, and the Democratic party occupying the very ground from which it routed its old antagonist. This was the party that suffered from disfranchisement and proscription then—this is the party that stands for proscription and disfranchisement now, and having learned something in that school of iniquity, it now proposes to better the instruction. But will it not in turn be driven from the position it now occupies? or can these abandoned but renovated methods be made available again? They will not avail, if they shall be met by that eternal vigilence which should guard the liberties of the people. Or should they succeed, for a time, there will be a double satisfaction in knowing, that they overwhelmed and damned one political party then, and will damn and overwhelm another political party now. For it has been wisely said, that all great questions are revolving questions and reappear at intervals under new names and with new advocates, and it has been wittily said, that "the whirligig of time brings around its revenges."

And this is that wholesome lesson which so lately, and with such terrible emphasis, was taught by the Kentucky Election, and taught so plainly that there can be no misinterpretation of that tremendous conflict. For it was fought out, as our own August Election will be, with a whole nation as spectators, and now stands as sign and memorial of a struggle between a political party resolved to be absolute, and a people determined to be free. Upon that dark and bloody ground, the contest was waged with equal desperation on both sides, and was begun on the side of the vanquished with every advantage of numbers and machinery. But the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. For with the infamous Goebel Election Law as the issue there, just as the more infamous Simmons Election Law will be here, the disproportion of numbers was lost by divisions, and the election machinery that was intended to leave nothing to chance, became a hindrance rather than a help, and the engineer himself was hoisted upon his own petard. And while the fate of that political cutthroat is no cause for tears, or exultation, the general result should give us hope and inspiration. For there, as here, the end was foreshadowed in the beginning and only added, and will add, one and another name to the wretched catalogue of those who make it their business to operate Infernal Machines.

FAIR PLAY.

"A DEMOCRATIC WARNING."

The National Committee Urges That All Delegates Be Instructed.

CHICAGO, March 31.—In today's issue of the "ready print" sheet sent out to Democratic newspapers by the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee, is a "warning" under the caption, "Instruct All Delegates," which say in part:

"A just test of party sincerity this year on the part of either public men or newspapers professing to be Democrats is their insistence that all delegates to the Kansas City Convention shall be instructed to vote for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and for the nomination only of men who were openly and actively loyal to that platform in 1896, and are known still to be in thorough sympathy with it.

"In many States of the Union men who treacherously deserted Mr. Bryan in 1896 and contributed to the election of McKinley, are now returning to the Democratic ranks. They come with smooth words on their lips and fair promises of present loyalty, and the great Democratic organization of the nation, scorning all that would savor of vindictiveness, opens its doors to them and receives them back into full communion. But it would be folly—it would be a criminal blunder—to grant to those returning renegades the fullest privilege of membership in the Democratic party without exacting from them some proof of their present willingness to abide by the established creed of the party. It is only too surely known that they seek readmittance to the party only in the hope of controlling it and turning it away from the service of the people, back to the state of serfdom to plutocracy whence it was rescued in 1896.

"Proof of such a conspiracy exists. It is being perfected with all the skill which the conscienceless politicians who had dominated the party prior to 1896 possess, and it is being financed with the wealth which the Whitneys, the Lamonts, the Benediets, and the Dickinsons provide.

"There is but one method of defeating these conspirators. It is the method employed in 1896 to wrest control of the party from the plutocratic forces which at that time controlled. It is the binding of all delegates by rigid instructions.

"Opposition to this method is in itself indication of doubtful party loyalty. Let the motto be; "Instruct."

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

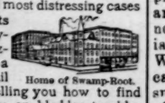
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

A WHOLE VILLAGE

Attacked by Grip—One Family Escapes by Using Pe-ru-na.

WINONA, STARK CO., IND.

During the winter I and my family of six were taken with la grippe. The disease was very prevalent at that time in the village where I resided, nearly everyone being sick with it. Our doctors treated it as best they could, but were very unsuccessful in the treatment of it. As soon as my family were taken sick I went to the drugstore and bought six bottles of Pe-ru-na, and we all took it according to the directions given on the bottle; and although our cases seemed to be more than usually violent in the outset, yet our recovery was prompt, and we were all well much sooner than those who were treated by the regular physicians.

Many people died of this la grippe during this epidemic, and few if any, were sick so short a time as myself and family. After we were all well we [illegible] one bottle of Pe-ru-na [illegible].

C. T. Hatfield.

Send for a free copy of "Winter Catarrh." This book contains a lecture by Dr. Hartman on la grippe which has attracted wide attention and has been reported in leading papers. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Populist Convention of Harnett County.

LILLINGTON, N. C.,
March, 26th, 1900.

Convention organized by electing Z. T. Kivett Chairman and J. W. Pipkin Secretary.

Motion to dispense with the usual committees carried, and the Convention elected Z. T. Kivett and J. McK Byrd delegates at large to the Populist State Convention to be held in Raleigh on April 18th.

The following names were submitted by the different townships and approved by the Convention.

Anderson's Creek township—L. T. West, John Ingram, M. A. Elmore.

Averasboro—S. M. Jackson, S. L. Parker, I. W. Taylor.

Barbecue—J. W. Leshley, Henry W. Graham, D. A. Graham.

Black River—J. P. Honeycutt, S. J. Gardener, J. G. Adams.

Buckhorn—N. T. Johnson, Oran Weathers, Jesee Weathers.

Grove—R. M. Parker, Ider Weaver, J. M. Langdon.

Johnsonville—J. L. Marks, Wm. McRay, John McKay.

Lillington—W. G. Byrd, J. W. Pipkin, Daniel Oxendine.

Neill's Creek—L. H. Marks, A. D. Byrd, F. B. Harmon.

Hector's Creek—N. B. Jones, G. D. Spence, D. H. Senter.

Stewart's Creek—W. A. Parker, G. E. Byrd, L. D. Byrd.

Upper Little River—W. M. Paterson, N. T. Paterson, F. M. McKay.

Ordered by the Convention that these proceedings be sent to the CAUCASIAN for publication, and that such publication of the named delegates be their credentials at the State Convention. Adjourned sine-die.

Z. T. KIVETT, Ch'mn.
J. W. PIPKIN, Sec'y.

"THE BETTER PART

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

Strike at. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Two thousand carpenters and 1 500 painters in St. Louis and East St. Louis struck today for higher wages. The painters asked for an advance to 37½ cents an hour, while the carpenters want 45 cents Both demands were refused by the master builders association.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve in the World. 25 cents a box Sold by all Druggist.

Granite Cutters go on a Strike.

BOSTON, April 2.—Having failed to obtain an agreement binding all employing granite cutters to pay $3 per day for eight hours a strike of that craft will be ordered to-day. It is understood that some of the employers will grant the demands.

Little Susie—Das a mos' beautiful diamon' wot yoh mammy had on in church dis mornin'.

Rastus—G'way, gal; dat ain't no diamon! Dat's ma mammy's new glass eye.

In the Review of Reviews for April Mr. Louis Windmuller describes some of the wasteful methods by which the business of fire insurance is at present conducted in this country.

A married man's idea of home comfort is a shirt that wasn't made at home.—Ex.

Our Greatest Specialist.

For 20 years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged to-day to stand at the head of his profession in this line. His exclusive method of treatment for Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery cures in 90 per cent. of all cases. In the treatment of loss of Vital Forces, Nervous Disorders, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Diseases peculiar to women, he is equally successfully. Dr. Hathaway's practice is more than double that of any other specialist. Cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians, readily yield to his treatment. Write him today fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice either at his office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
224 South Broad St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illiterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audidence expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingrattiude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed] JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed] GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

A New Book For Men

Special Arrangements Whereby a Free Copy Can Be Obtained by Every Reader of This Paper.

For weeks past we have been busy turning out the enormous edition of Dr. J. Newton Hathaway's new book—"Manliness, Vigor, Health"—necessary to satisfy the public demand. Dr. Hathaway has reserved a limited number of these books, and those who have specially arranged to send free by mail to all readers of this paper who send names and full address to him.

For 20 years Dr. Hathaway has confined his practice almost exclusively to diseases of men, and during that time he has restored more men to health, vigor, usefulness and happiness than any ten other doctors in the country combined.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures by a method entirely his own, discovered and perfected by himself and used exclusively by him. Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, all manner of urinary complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Bright's Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for undertoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book.

Every case taken by Dr. Hathaway is specially treated according to its nature, all under his general personal supervision, and all remedies used by him are prepared from the purest and best drugs in his own laboratories under his personal oversight.

Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail, and when a case is taken the one low fee covers all cost of medicines and professional services.

Dr. Hathaway always prefers, when it is possible, to have his patients call on him for at least one interview, but this is not essential, as he has cured scores of thousands of patients in all sections of the world whom he has never seen. His System of Home Treatment is so perfected that he can bring about a cure as surely and speedily as though the patient called daily at his office.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.
22½ D South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh N. C., Apr. 5, 1900.

Richmond Pearson Jr., son of Hon Richmond Pearson died at 10 o'clock Monday afternoon in Washington city.

Geo Thompson, colored, was killed Tuesday by an explosion of dynamite at the Alamance road quarry, near Graham

A True Blue Populist of Charlotte writes us that the proposed amendment will not be carried in Mecklenburg county.

Tom Jones, the negro who killed and burned Ella Jones and several of her children near Garner some days ago will hang for his crime in the jail yard of Wake county May the 11th.

Congressman Kluttz's daughter, Mary, aged 14 died in Baltimore last week as the result of an operation which she underwent for appendicitis some tweeks ago or more.

Miss Maggie Cade, daughter of Rev. Baylus Cade, died in Raleigh last week. The body, accompanied by members of the family and friends, was taken to Louisburg for interment.

Hungry Democrats of the East.

We do not remember to have seen a greater craze for office or a larger number of hungry Democrats over North Carolina than the present time reveals. Patriotism, you see, runs high. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"—Wilmington Messenger, March 27.

Pasquotank Against the Amendment.

A prominent man of Pasquotank County says:

"The outlook is hopeful indeed for the defeat of the amendment. Many who voted the Democratic ticket on the last election day are going to vote against the constitutional amendment in the next election in Pasquotank County."

ANIMADVERTUM.

It is stated that Admiral Dewey has changed his mind about sitting in the Presidential chair. He says if the American people want him for this high office he will be only too willing to serve.

CALLS TO MEMORY 1892.

Confederate Veterans Were Not Allowed to Vote.

B. R. Lacy, a member of the state pie counter association, but who wants to get nearest the head of the table, made a speech to the cheap button club last Thursday night. The papers say he made a brief speech. An eye-witness says it was a brief failure, bust, nix. The room would have been full if the room had been small enough. Hear the News on it:

"Mr. Lacy, in the course of his remarks, paid a glowing tribute to the Confederate soldier: 'The fact that North Carolina furnished several thousand and more men than she had voters,' said Mr. Lacy, 'was an evidence that every man prior to 1867 was either in the army or a son of a veteran, and the grandfather clause in the constitutional amendment is the greatest tribute to these men.'"

That Confederate veteran slobbering business by cheap politicians of the Lacy variety don't cut much ice in this county. Many of the Confederate veterans of this county walked out of the Democratic party more than eight years ago to stay out forever. They have not forgotten 1892 when Democratic county commissioners appointed eleven ignorant negro poll-holders for the county. They have not forgotten that 1260 men were disfranchised in this county that year, many of them old veterans, by this same gang. We saw Confederate veterans turned away from the ballot box, not allowed to vote (they were not Democrats) and ignorant negroes walk up and vote the Democratic ticket at the same box. We saw a veteran who was blind and crazy hauled in from the poor-hous and made to vote the Democratic ticket, when he knew no more about what he was doing than the horses that pulled him in. He soon died, was put in a $1 75 coffin and buried in the potter's field. R. A. Torrance and Dr. J. H. Walker, two one-legged veterans, asked for a little pie two years ago. W. D. Alexander, J. Sol. Reid and other veterans did the same thing, and some of them were not treated decently by the party, at any rate they say so. Last, but not least, in the same city where Mr. Lacy made his brief speech, one J. D. McCall, the acting mayor, and the chairman of this same Democratic Executive Committee that loves the old veterans so well, keeps a negro thief as janitor of the city hall, notwithstanding a one-legged Confederate veteran went to him with a first-class petition recommending him for the place.

We could go on, write half a dozen columns line if we had time and [illegible] Yes, we have yet [illegible] and are out of the Democratic party, and read this paper and pay for it. We hope you will fold this article, put it in your hat for reference when the Democrats of Lacy's tion looks and get to slobbering over the vetrans this summer. Ask them to deny the above statements.

When Stolen Watch Was Found the Thief Dropped Dead.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Pinckney Sizemore, whose burial was stopped by the police at Greenville because there were signs of life, was interred this morning. The death of the man was sensational. He had been arrested for highway robbery in stealing a watch. When taken into the magistrate's office he denied his guilt, but when searched the watch was found on his person. He was asked to explain his conduct. He turned white and fell to the floor dead.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I.T. He writes: 'Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. [illegible] of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and in her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.

PORTO RICAN BILL WILL PASS.

Senators Butler and Pettigrew in Cuba—Senator Pritchard Speaks in North Carolina

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special to the Caucasian.

The Porto Rican tariff bill will be voted on Tuesday of this week, as this agreement was reached last week, and there seems now to be no doubt about the bill passing in practically the same form as adopted by the House.

The Free Trade Republicans in the Senate have appealed to their party in vain for free trade for Porto Rico and some will vote against the bill in its present form, though there is not enough strength in the opposition to defeat it.

Senators Butler and Pettigrew, M Butler and Mrs. Pettigrew have been in Cuba for a few days, but will return to Washington about the middle of this week. Senator Pettigrew, when asked by a reporter in Havana, what was the object of his visit, absolutely refused to be interviewed.

All of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, selected by the Democrats of the District of Columbia, will go to the Convention with unconditional instructions to vote for Bryan. They fear that unless instructions are given there may be some double dealing or "false-playing."

Senator Pritchard returned a few days ago from western North Carolina whither he went to make some speeches against the amendment, and he reports large and very enthusiastic audiences. He says the West is lining up strongly against the iniquitous scheme to rob white men of their right to vote. At Sparta he had a joint debate with Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Daughton, and the Senator had the crowd cheering him vigorously, before he concluded. Many Democrats, he said, heartily applauded him. [The Porto Rican Bill passed the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 40 to 31.—ED.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYERS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

These Men Say the "Grandfather Clause" is Unconstitutional.

United States Senator, William V. Allen—There is to my mind no question as to what the decision of the court would be. If section 5 of the proposed amendment in your state is not in violation of the fifteenth amendment of the United States constitution, then it would seem that it would be impossible to violate that amendment. The effect of section 5 is just the same as if the proposed amendment in your state had read: "Every citizen shall be entitled to vote without being required to submit to any educational test, except those who are slaves or who are the descendants of slaves, and no person who was a slave or who is the descendant of a slave shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write." Will any one contend that such a provision is constitutional? Yet how would such an amendment differ from the proposed amendment in your state? In form only; certainly not in effect.

That the constitutionality of a law is to be determined, not by the form, but by the effect of its operation, is a principle so well established that it may be said to be an axiom of constitutional law. Hence the legal maxim: "Nothing can be done indirectly which cannot be done directly." Inasmuch as there is not a case in the United States reports that is not an authority in support of the above, I do not deem it necessary to burden this letter with citations of authority.

In reply to your second question, I will state that it seems to me equally as clear that the court would declare unconstitutional only section 5, leaving the other sections of the amendment, which are clearly constitutional, to stand.

Ex-Senator George R. Edmunds, of Vermont:

I am of the opinion, if I am right in supposing the motive and purpose of the section is to disfranchise a mass of colored citizens of North Carolina who, under the present equal and republican constitution of that state, are now entitled to suffrage, that it violates the 15th amendment of the constitution of the United States. The matter of motive and purpose is one of fact; and if such motive and purpose exist, then the right of this class of citizens is "denied or abridged * * on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude"; and this section of the proposed amendment cannot be saved by any device of date or phrase. See Williams vs. Mississippi, 170 U. S., and cases there cited, where the principles applicable to cases under the fourteenth amendment are stated. I am for these reasons of opinion that the fifth section referred to will be held void when brought to judicial decision.

Applying the tests established by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to such question, it would seem that section 4 may stand perfectly well without the fifth section. It is complete in itself as a distinct section and a distinct and complete proposition. * * I think the fourth section can stand, although the fifth secton is held invalid.

United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew:

I am of the opinion that if the constitutional amendment were adopted, the Supreme Court will hold that section 5 is unconstitutional, and that the remainder of the provisions are constitutional and will stand.

Senator S. D. McEnery, of Louisiana:

In answer I say that section 5 is grossly unconstitutional. I have submitted the same to some of the ablest Democrats of the Senate who are able constitutional lawyers. They all concur in my opinion that if adopted the effect will be to lose in our representation in Congress and in the electoral vote of the State.

ELECTIONS IN FOUR STATES.

REPUBLICANS CARRY IN MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, April, 3—The municipal elections show unexpected Republican gains, except in Kansas City, where the Democrats overturned things and elected their full ticket. Hitherto Democratic strongholds went Republican by large majorities. In Dixon the tickets were the rich men's and the poor men's, the latter winning. In the State capital a decided Republican gain appears. Lebanon also went Republican. In many heretofore staunch Democratic communities the Republicans succeeded in dividing the offices when they failed to elect the entire ticket.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—April 3.—T P. Powell, Democratic nominee, was elected mayor to-day by 4,000 majority.

ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 3.—In the municipal election throughout Michigan to-day the Democrats were more successful than they have been for many years. Out of 57 elections the Republicans carried 28, but in almost every case with greatly reduced majorities. The Democrats carried twenty-two, the Citizens' party three and the Silver, the Union Silver, the Independent and the People's Party one each.

THE RESULT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 3—Returns from today's city election at 11 o'clock show that the next council will have forty-three Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats. As it takes forty-seven to make a two-thirds majority, the Republicans will be unable to pass any measure over the mayor's veto without Democratic help

Side View. of Life.

If money really talks, about all it says is. "Let me go."

The Campaign in Louisiana.

Asheville Gazette.]

Against the oligarchy of pelf and fraud in Louisiana, entrenched behind a thieving election law and a constitutional amendment that has robbed the State of its political liberty, Senator Caffery is battling in vain. He can expose the corruption of the gang that rules the State, but he cannot alter the result of the coming farce, still called an "election," that will continue the 'supremacy' of this gang of plunderers In one of his speeches a few days ago Senator Caffery attempted to explain the fact that he had not more strenuously opposed the amendment (which is also now proposed by the political oligarchy in North Carolina) limiting suffrage and violating the constitution of the United States. We quote from the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

"Senator Caffery made no reference to opponents except to give the history of his connection with the constitutional convention. He said that he had been invited to address that body upon the organization, but the letter inviting him had been sent to his home in Franklin, while it was well known that he was in Washington at the time. He afterwards received a telegram from the Times-Democrat asking his opinion as the constitutionality of section 5, and had answered that it, in his opinion, it was unconstitutional, in that it carried with it an element of fraud. Subsequently he received a telegram from Hon. Andrew Price, asking if he could offer a substitute for that section, and had replied that the best substitute was its elimination altogether. He ridiculed the idea that the negro was eliminated when he figured in conventions based on population."

The limitation of the suffrage by constitutional amendment went hand in hand in Louisiana, as it is planned for it to do in N. C., without the legislation of fraud at the ballot-box, and the people seeing the success of the scheme turned away in disgust. The vote in the State fell from 116,000 in 1896 to 31,000 in 1898. The power of the governor was increased and his salary raised, the chief end of nearly every appropriation has come to be for the maintenance of the gang and its hangers-on. The public school funds have meanwhile been cut down. Against this reign of greed and corruption orators may thunder and preachers may preach and the people squirm and lament, but this will not change the result of an "election." Well may a political machine that seeks alone its own supremacy pattern from Louisiana. Louisiana is not only a one-party state, but it is a one-gang state, and this is the fate a select number of men in this State are plotting for North Carolina.

Alexander County Convention.

In pursuance to the call of the Populist Executive Committee of Alexander county, N. C.

The Populist Committee met in Taylorsville, N. C., on the 10th day of March, 1900.

The Committee was called to order by W. W. Teague, Chairman pro tem, W. R. Childers, Esq., elected chairman, and C C. Rink Sec. On motion, each township was allowed two delegates, and three delegates for the county at large, each township was duly represented. The delegates to the State Convention in Raleigh are as follows:

Millers township—C. O. Alexander, J. C. Bell.

Sharps township—Thomas J. Sharpe, I. A. Walden.

Gwaltney's township—J. Sidney Mahaffey, W. C. Linney.

Sugar Loaf township.—Eli Childers, Wm. Hendren.

Little River township.—James C. Chapman, T. O. Teague.

Ellendale township.—Ed. White, Uriag Teague.

Wittenberg's township.—Wm. W Teague, Jr., C. C. Rink.

Taylorsville township.— T. A. Hudson, W. R. Childers.

W. W. Teague, Sr, I. F. Pool and H. Munro Harris were elected delegates for the county at large.

W. R. CHILDERS, Ch'mn.
C. C. RINK, Sec'y.

Hertford County Convention.

The Populist Convention of Hertford County is called to meet in Winston Saturday the 14th day of April, 1900, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention that meets in Raleigh on the 18th day of April, 1900.

W. H. MITCHELL,
Chm,n County Ex. Com.

Lenoir County Convention.

At a meeting of the Populist Executive Committee of Lenoir County, held at Kinston, March 30th, It was decided that the County Convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions, and attending to such other business as may come before it, be held at Kinston, Thursday, April 12th, 1900, and that the primaries which elect delegates to this convention be held in the different townships Saturday, April 7th.

R. B. KINSEY,
Chm'n Lenoir County Pop. Ex. Com.
S. H. BRIGHT,
Secretary.

Halifax County.

Halifax County Populist Convention is hereby called to meet in Halifax Saturday April 14th.

W. E. BOWERS,
Ch'm Co. Ex. Com.

To Grant an Honorable Discharge.

WASHINGTON, D C., April 3.—Senator Pritchard today introduced a bill to correct the military record of Monteville Ray, of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry and grant him an honorable discharge.

Mrs. Jennie Parker was today appointed postmaster at Hobgood, Halifax county, N. C., vice C. T. Lewis removed,

Senator Pritchard today introduced a bill to appropriate for thousand dollars for the relief of Elizabeth P. Flowers and Sarah Bridgers, of Wayne county, also a bill appropriating seven hundred dollars for the relief of J. G. Young, of North Carolina.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at all drug stores.

Mr. Tighe Hopkins has written several stories relating to prison life. Perhaps the best of these is that called "A Flight," contained in the April Magazine Number of The Outlook. It is a strange, fascinating piece of psychological analysis. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

In the Review of Reviews for April the methods of industrial training pursued at Hampton Institute, in Virginia, are described by Albert Shaw, whose text is illustrated from a series of forty photographs recently taken by Miss Francis Johnson, of Washington.

Webster Davis Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 3—The resignation of Mr. Webster Davis, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was accepted to-day by Secretary Hitchcock by direction of the President. The resignation, it is understood, was sent directly to the President by Mr. Davis, but was referred to the Secretary of the Interior to be accepted by him in the regular course.

The Secretary refused to make public the text of the letter of resignation or that of the acceptance of it.

The Plague in Australia.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 3.—The bubonic plague is spreading. There have been seventy cases and twenty deaths. The quarantine area has been extended.

Approves Arbitration Convention.

THE HAGUE, April 3.—The Chamber of Representatives, by a vote of 65 to 20, decided to-day to approve the Arbitration convention.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the memory of Winnie Carraway, who died near Farmville, Pitt County, N. C.

God in His infinite wisdom and goodness hath so ordained that death with his icy hand should visit the dear home of Mr. B. A. and Martha Carraway on the evening of February 5th and take from them their youngest daughter. She was fourteen years of age and the idol of their home.

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved ones in the loss of their darling child, but we pray that their loss may be her eternal gain.

Weep, not fond parents,
Though she is gone.
God has called thee hence dear
Winnie.
Oh! my dearest child Farewell.
We are left without thy voice
In a lonely home to dwell.

MRS. HENRIETTA CARRAWAY.

The fourth part of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man," takes up the subject of Shakespeare's marriage and his life in London. This section is published in the April Magazine Number of The Outlook, and includes a dozen or more reproductions of portraits and antique drawings which fit the character of the article perfectly. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, cramps come upon us suddenly and remain until the pain is driven away by a dose of PAIN-KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No household should be without the Pain-Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR

Throwing Stones at a S. A. L. Train.

"Here is another illustration," remarked one of the officials of the operating department of the Seaboard Air Line this morning, of the fact "that persons who persist in throwing stones and other missiles at moving trains must sooner or later come to grief.

"The case in question is one that occured last December. The conductor on one of our vestibule trains reported a window light broken out by a stone thrown into the train. It is likely that few railroads in the country are as persistent as the Seaboard Air Line in following up such miscreants, and this case which started with barely no evidence at all, has just wound up in court proceedings before Judge Buchannan at Laurens, S. C., with the result that three negroes, Joseph Ball, Thornton Boyd and J. Leak, respectively, were proved guilty of this charge, and sentenced to two years in the South Carolina penitentiary."—Portsmouth Star

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Call of County Convention for Moore.

A Convention of the People's Party for Moore County is hereby called to meet at Carthage on April 14th, 1900, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and District Conventions.

The precinct primaries will be held at the voting places in the several precincts on Saturday, April 7th, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to County Convention.

W. C. WILLCOX,
Chairman Populist Executive Committee.

Writer's cramp is more likely to be found in stomach than in the wrist

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta Ga.

RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Not much attention is often paid to the first symptoms of Eczema, but it is not long before the little redness begins to itch and burn. This is but the beginning, and will lead to suffering and torture almost unendurable. It is a common mistake to regard a roughness and redness of the skin as merely a local irritation; it is but an indication of a humor in the blood—of terrible Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes:

"I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

● Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

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Is headquarters for Everybody.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,

50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager

FREE COACH AT ALL TRANSIT.

No DISEASE has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as RHEUMATISM.

and no remedy has ever been known to cure it until "5 Drops,"

the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power.

It has never failed to cure RHEUMATISM in any form, Acute or Chronic.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease, which has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS," manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.

The "5 DROPS," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temporary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had piloted themselves around on Crutches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimony to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wonderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement.

As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with. C. A. JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.

How Long Have You Suffered with RHEUMATISM? How Long Have You Read About "5 DROPS" Without Taking Them?

Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a $1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for $5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents

AGENTS WANTED

The best fountain pen on the market at the price....Equal to many sold at $3.00 and upwards....Made of Aluminum and will not tarnish....Has an ebony metal cap....Splendid automatic feeder....Works easy....Uses any ordinary black writing ink....Holds enough to write twenty-five ordinary letters....Does not soil the hands and is so simple in construction as to be almost impossible to get out of order....Just the thing for Ministers, Professional Men, Students and School Children in the advanced grades.... Sells on sight, 100 per cent profit....Send 25c. for sample and secure an agency.

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THE COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS is always at the point of highest efficiency, always ready to ride, and always gives satisfaction. New models greatly reduced in weight and improved throughout. Price, Models 65 and 66, $75. Models 59 and 60, $60.

COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS have all the new features of the Chainless aside from the driving mechanism. Price $50.

HARTFORDS, STORMERS AND PENNANTS are light, strong, handsome, thoroughly reliable bicycles at moderate prices. $35, $30, $25.

The Columbia Coaster Brake.

Saves fully one-third of the pedaling necessary in riding without this equipment. Makes coasting a pleasure and holds the machine in absolute control at all times. Applicable to both Chainless and Chain models.

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TIME TABLE 11.

To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:00 A. M. at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frei't cars and passengers. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily. P. M.
Lv Goldsboro*	7 32	3 40
Bests	7 57	4 00
LaGrange*	8 10	4 09
Falling Creek	8 27	4 20
Kinston*	8 50	4 37
Carwell	9 08	4 48
Ar Dover*	9 30	
Lv Dover*	9 45	4 55
Core Creek	10 02	5 07
Tuscarora	10 20	5 18
Clark's	10 30	5 25
Ar Newbern*	10 50	5 40
Lv Newbern*		5 50
Riverdale		6 15
Croatan		6 18
Havelock		6 30
Newport*		6 43
Wildwood		6 49
Atlantic		6 54
Ar Morehead City*		7 00
Lv Morehead City*		7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
M. City Depot*		7 15
Ar	A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily. A. M.	6 Daily except Sunday. Mxt solid Frt cars and passenger. P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
Bests	10 43	7 35
LaGrange*	10 32	7 20
Falling Creek	10 23	6 57
Kinston*	10 12	6 40
Caswell	9 50	6 18
Lv Dover*	9 42	6 27
Ar Dover*	9 30	6 27
Lv Dover*	9 27	
Core Creek	9 13	6 11
Tuscarora	9 00	4 60
Clark's	8 57	
Lv Newbern*	8 37	
Ar Newbern*	8 13	
Riverdale	8 09	
Croatan	8 00	
Havelock	7 46	
Newport*	7 39	
Wildwood	7 35	
Atlantic	7 27	
Lv Morehead City*	7 22	
Ar Morehead City*		
Atlantic Hotel		
M. City Depot	7 30	
	A. M.	P.M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

SEABOARD S.A.L. AIR LINE VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 408.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R	5 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L	*8 45pm	*6 30am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 43am
Ar Henderson	12 55am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 36pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*8 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 55am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*8 18am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 48am
Ar Chester	7 53pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 48am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.*		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 08am	11 13am
Ar Henderson	3 36am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A.C.L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R.R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 22pm	6 55am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 408 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

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Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

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Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST JOHN, Vice President and Gen. Man.
W. B GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
C. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt
Gen office Portsmouth, Va.

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Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors, etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 518 4th St. Louisville, Ky

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Cincinnati, O.

Illustrated catalogue 4 cts. postage.

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$10.00 TO $30.00 AND EXPENSES can be made EVERY WEEK with our IMPROVED EXHIBITION CRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE OUTFIT. Can be carried in trunk. Write for catalogue with our Exhibition Outfit. We furnish Talking Machines, Advertising Pictures, Records and Supplies. Book of Instructions telling you how to conduct a business, how to make $10.00 to $30.00 every day. Messages 25, $10 per $10. Souvenirs Records $22.75. For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to us. Address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

One Week FREE Treatment for Postal Card

Have you "THAT TIRED FEELING" as Spring comes on! If so, don't spend $5.00 for five bottles of Sarsaparilla because you can get from One Box of Australian Electric Pill Remedy, for $1.00 more real value and better results What is this remedy? We answer: The most perfect Laxative. The most perfect Tonic. The most perfect Nervine. The most perfect Appetizer. The

Worth $5.00 but costs only $1.00 for 50 days

Most Perfect Blood Purifier in the World

It Contains No Poison, No Mercury, No Morphine, No Aloes

Australian Electric Pills are a system treatment entirely filling the place of liquid medicines and are more than 100 per cent. cheaper and better. They seldom fail to cure and always give relief. Liquid medicines are no comparison, and as fast as the pleasant effects and immediate results of Australian Pills are known they become the family favorite. Every box is guaranteed to contain three times the medical properties found in ordinary liquid preparations on the market. We guarantee every box to give perfect satisfaction, or we will refund your money as freely as we have taken it. Regulate the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels with this remedy and four-fifths of your ailments will disappear. It is also a great preventive of disease. Purify your blood and disease will die from want of material to subsist upon. Tens of thousands have

Future Pavements.

Teacher—"Now, little girl, I have told the class about the wicked place being paved with good intentions. Now what do you suppose heaven is paved with?" Little Girl (with a delightful recollection of a fresh-aid picnic)—"Ham sandwiches, bananas, an' pie."—Harlem Life.

Defined.

From Brooklyn Life: Teacher—Johnny, you may define the first person. Johnny—Adam.

Spring

Annually Says Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been taken in our family as a blood purifier and spring medicine with satisfactory results." LENAH RICHARDSON, 135 West William street, Bath, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.

An old man wants to marry a young girl. Relatives appeal to the courts to stop it. Now if every man had to satisfy his family before he perpetrated matrimony, how many marriages would there be in the year?

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

A Story of Twins.

Lloyd Lowndes and Richard Lowndes, sons of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, are twins and look very much alike. According to a story going the rounds, Richard was traveling through Ohio a year ago, when a man came through the cars and slapped him on the back. "Hello, Lloyd," he said, "stop over and spend the night with me at Chillicothe." Richard said he wasn't Lloyd, but the man wouldn't believe him, so he stopped over. Among the people he met was Miss May Quinn. She liked him and he liked her, but Richard had been married for several years. So he told his brother Lloyd about her, and in process of time Lloyd went to see her, fell in love, proposed, and was married last week. When he told his fiancee that he was not the Lloyd she first met, but that the first Lloyd was a false. Lloyd and really Richard, he had a hard time convincing her he was speaking the truth.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Tells About Her Daughter's Illness and How She was Relieved—Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

"MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you about my daughter. She is nineteen years old and is flowing all the time, and has been for about three months. The doctor does her but very little good, if any. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I want your advice before beginning its use. I have become very much alarmed about her, as she is getting so weak."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., May 21, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit my daughter has received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After beginning the use of your medicine she began to mend rapidly and is now able to be at her work. Her menses are regular and almost painless. I feel very thankful to you and expect to always keep your Vegetable Compound in my house. It is the best medicine I ever knew. You have my permission to publish this letter if you wish, it may be the means of doing others good."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., September 18, 1899.

No. 14.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

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ON 10 DAYS TRIAL.

Aluminum RUST PROOF Cream Separators, sizes 1 to 15 cows, price from $4 to $8 according to size. "Up-to-Date" Churns, sizes 1 to 15 cows, prices $5 to $9. They make 15 per cent more butter. Catalogue and terms free. Don't buy until you hear from us. We are manufacturers and sell direct to the consumer where we have no agents. We pay Freight not Express. GIBSON-STEWART MFG. CO., GIBSONIA, PA.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by adding our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York City.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

such thing would be attempted; that the Democratic party would never attempt anything of the kind.

A. W. SIMONS, Justice of the Peace.
JACK EVERETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of January, 1900.

J. H. EVANS, Justice of the Peace.

PLEDGES BY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE.

Not only this, but the Democratic candidates for the legislature, from the mountains to the sea, made the solemn pledges on the stump that their State chairman said they would make. I have on my desk affidavits from voters in different counties who heard the Democratic candidates make these pledges. But it is unnecessary to read them or offer any other proof, because not one of these candidates has ever denied that he made these pledges. It has been charged on them since, and they all admit it or all keep silent.

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to ask when these pledges were made?

Mr. BUTLER. They were made during the last campaign in North Carolina when the legislature was elected which adopted this proposed constitutional amendment. Since the Senator has asked the question, I will read the affidavit that I hold in my hand. This affidavit refers to Mr. Plummer Davis, of Franklin county, a Democratic member of the legislature, who voted to submit this amendment to the people, but who pledged the people of his county that he would do it. The affidavit is as follows:

State of North Carolina, County of Franklin:

Ephraim Blacknall, being duly sworn deposes and says that he heard Mr. Plummer Davis, Democratic candidate for the legislature in Franklin County, say publicly in the town of Louisburg that nobody need be afraid to vote for him; that if elected he would not vote to disfranchize anybody, and he would vote for no law that would be against the interest of the colored race and in my opinion, such promises as this was the reason why several hundred colored people in this county voted the Democratic ticket.

EPHRAIM BLACKNALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 15th day of December, 1899.

H. A. FINCH, Justice of Peace.

Mr. Davis was elected a member of the legislature. He is a member of the legislature now. When he got to the legislature he voted to submit this amendment, and is today supporting it, notwithstanding his solemn pledge and the pledge of his party to the contrary.

Mr. President, I will stop to read only one more of these affidavits:

State of North Carolina, Cumberland County:

D. K. Taylor, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he heard H. McD. Robinson, Democratic candidate for the legislature in Cumberland County, say that the Democrats did not want the Louisiana disfranchising amendment to the constitution that the charges made by the Republican and Populist speakers that they, the Democrats, would disfranchise the negro and poor whites was false and only used to influence their votes. They also favored the negroes controlling their own schools. D. K. TAYLOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 27th day of January, 1900.

W. P. WEMYSS, Justice of the Peace.

Gal Five Caucasian

Mr. Robinson, like Mr. Davis and a majority of the Democratic members, also broke his pledge when he was elected. But be it said in the honor and to the credit of a few Democratic members of the last legislature that they refused to violate their solemn pledges and to betray those who voted for them on this pledge. They defied the lash of the party machine and stood true to their pledges and to the people. They refused to vote for this proposed amendment in the legislature, and they are now openly opposing it in their counties.

PLEDGES BY DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Mr. President, not only did the Democratic candidates from the legislature make these pledges, but the Democratic county chairmen thought they ought to follow the State chairman, and they issued addresses and appeals to the people. I have here a sample of them. This is from Chatham county. Mr. R. H. Hayes, the county chairman, published an address to the voters of his county in which he uses as strong language as the State chairman had used in denouncing everybody who made the charge that they intended to disfranchise a single voter. I read the following from Mr. Hayes' address to the voters of Chatham county:

The most astounding charge of the Fusionists, in their desperation, is that if the Democrats win they will "disfranchise the negro and poor white man." I consider this an absolute insult to the intelligence of the whites and colored alike. In the first place, this can not be done without a change in the constitution, and this can only be done by a two-thirds vote of the people. The legislature can not do it.

One of the fusion candidates in Chatham is a lawyer, and when pressed by me at Cumnock admitted this was so, but tried to invent some other excuse. Men of Chatham, have not the Democrats had control for the last twenty years? Have they ever disfranchised one of you? Have you been denied the right to vote? If we can and wish to, could we not have done so long ago? I can not believe that any man of intelligence believes such ridiculous and absurd proposition as I am informed these people are secretly making to the negro and unlettered white man. My friends, it is an attempt to presume upon your ignorance and is an insult to your intelligence.

I read the affidavit appended to this address certifying that what I have read is a correct copy:

R. B. Lineberry, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is one of the circular letters addressed to the voters of Chatham and distributed in Chatham county just previous to the election in 1898, and that R. H. Hayes, a lawyer, who sent out said circular letter, was then, and is now, as he is informed and believes, the chairman of the Democratic executive committee.

R. N. LINEBERRY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of December, 1899. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my official seal.

R. H. DIXON,
Clerk Superior Court of Chatham Co.

Mr. President, I have here on my desk copies of similar addresses, issued by other Democratic county chairmen to the same effect, which I will not take the time to read, unless some Senator wants to hear them.

THEY HAVE BROKEN ALL OF THESE SOLEMN PLEDGES.

Now, Mr. President, this is the kind of pledges made to the voters of North Carolina in the last campaign by the politicians who are the authors of this disfranchising amendment.

No sooner had the Democratic party gotten in power by these pledges than certain party leaders began to prepare the disfranchising suffrage scheme that we have now under consideration.

I do not charge that all members of the legislature when they made those pledges on the stump knew at the time that they would keep them, for I believe that most of them when they made pledges intended to stand to them. Why? Because the record of the Democratic party in North Carolina has been for manhood suffrage, and they boasted of it on every stump. But when the legislature met a few leaders began to urge this amendment. A large number of the Democratic members of the legislature protested against it, first, on the ground that they had pledged their constituent not to vote for anything of the kind, and next, on the ground that their constituents were opposed to it, and if it was submitted it would be voted down. The leaders continued to work and lay on the party lash.

At this juncture efforts were made to try to get the leaders, instead of submitting this proposed amendment, to submit another amendment, one to prohibit the colored man from holding office, but not prohibiting him or anybody else from voting. It was claimed that they had not pledged the people not to prohibit anybody from holding office. It was further claimed that that would be constitutional because the fifteenth amendment did not use the words "to hold office," but used the words "to vote."

It was also pointed out to them that no race prejudice ever was raised when the negro simply voted, because they compose only about one-third of the voters of the State, but that it was only when the negro held or aspired to office that race prejudice and antagonism was or could be aroused.

It was further pointed out to them that the change made in the county government, putting the negro counties under a different county government system, in accordance with the recent decision of the supreme court, was sufficient to settle whatever negro question there was; and if that did not settle it, then an amendment to prohibit the negro from holding office would settle it beyond question.

They contended that it "would be going too far" to prohibit the negro from holding office. Besides they contended that such an amendment would be unconstitutional, while at the same time they contended that section 5, which discriminated against the negro's right to vote, was constitutional.

Mr. President, these ringleaders not only refused to submit an amendment to prohibit the negro from holding office, but on the other hand, they explicitly provided in their amendment that the negro should be eligible to hold office. It is clear from this that these politicians are carefully nursing and preserving the race issue for use in future campaigns.

I am told that there were many stormy meetings in the secret caucuses of that legislature, but the party lash was laid on from morning till night. At last, by a bare majority, as I understand, this dangerous and undemocratic measure was driven through.

But, Mr. President, while a sufficient number of members of the legislature were whipped in by the party lash to break their pledges and pass this proposed amendment, yet I am proud to be able to say that the masses of the Democratic voters have not been whipped into line with the party lash and will not be.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT TOLERATE SUCH TREACHERY.

There is not a more independent set of men on God's green earth than the voters of North Carolina. They have been doing their own thinking since the last election, and the result is that they have decided that section 5 is dangerous and the are going to vote against it. The Democratic leaders have discovered it and here they rush with a new device, to be known as section 6, that they think will hoodwink these voters or satisfy them to run the risk of section 5. But the trick will not work.

Mr. President, the masses of the Democratic party in North Carolina do not endorse the treachery of their so-called leaders. They contend, and correctly, that the Democratic party in the past has always stood up for manhood suffrage and that at least they ought to be honest with the people on this question. They point to the late Senator Vance as the leader of the party for this Democratic doctrine of manhood suffrage, for which he always stood. As long as Senator Vance lived no such disfranchising scheme as this could ever be gotten through a Democratic caucus or a Democratic legislature.

ZEB VANCE DEMOCRATS AND MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

To illustrate how the rank and file of the Democratic party in North Carolina looked upon Senator Vance as their leader, and who followed him loyally while he was alive and who revere his memory now, I will read an interview with an old-time Zeb Vance Democrat, given in the last few days, Mr. W. H. Hargrave, ex-Democratic representative from Haywood county, in the general assembly of North Carolina. He says:

I am an old-time Democrat, and there are many in my section who can boast of the same distinction. With some exceptions we are opposed to this attempt to deprive white men of their prerogative.

I fought a similar measure when I was in the legislature eleven years ago. It was introduced at a midnight caucus and for that reason the proceedings were never printed, as I can remember. It was the warmest kind of a debate but the measure was defeated by a small majority. Such eminent Democrats as Judge Hoke, Lieutenant-Governor Daughton, and Mr. George Jones fiercely opposed the bill as undemocratic. Zeb Vance was not present at this caucus, but was known to be in sympathy with the opposition.

No, we old-time Democrats do not intend to organize anti-amendment clubs. We are going to make a "still" fight against the propcsed amendment and the election law. Let me tell you, the amendments will get a big surprise when the returns from Haywood are turned in.

Now, it may be asked, How is it possible for these supporters of the amendment to hope to carry the State in the coming election in the face of the past record of the Democratic party for manhood suffrage, in the face of these false promises and broken pledges in the last campaign, and in the face of the fact that ring politicians who were the enemies of Senator Vance have captured the machinery of the party? Indeed, the man who is now Democratic State chairman was by Senator Vance defeated for confirmation in this Senate for a revenue office.

My answer is, they do not hope to carry the State; they do not hope to get a majority of the votes. They know that an overwhelming majority of the voters of the State are opposed to the amendment they have submitted and, besides, are determined to vote to repudiate them for their broken pledges and treachery.

They knew it when they submitted the amendment. Knowing this, Mr. President, they proceeded to take precautions before their legislature adjourned to provide a machinery by which they hoped to put it through. What was that? They gave long and careful attention, these leaders who forced this amendment upon the rank and file, toward framing one of the most indefensible election laws that any State has ever had upon its statute book.

THE ELECTION LAW.

They have not only given it unlimited discretion and power to minor election officers, but they have provided that there shall be no appeal to the court from any wrong, however great. Before, we have had appeals in North Carolina to some higher body than a little election officer when the law and the constitution were violated. It is not so with the present law. The fair and just election law that we had upon the statute book when this legislature met provided that every political party in North Carolina should be represented on every election board in the State.

That fair and honest election law provided further that the parties should select their own officials to represent them and not have some other party select for them. Is there any such provision in the present election law? If it had such a provision in it, the Democratic leaders of the State would never make a fight for this proposed constitutional amendment, for they would know it would not be worth while. They would know before they began that it would be defeated by from fifty to seventy-five thousand votes.

Instead of a fair and just provision like the one I have referred to, giving every party a representative of its own selection on all election boards and giving power to appeal to the courts when necessary to secure justice, they have adopted the machine methods of the Kentucky law, and with cunning ingenuity have devised new schemes for manipulating and miscounting votes.

I have said this much, Mr. President, to give to those interested a fair idea of the political situation now existing in the State. Under these conditions, we are preparing to vote on the proposed amendment. In spite of the election law referred to, if the people of my State are of the opinion that section 5 is unconstitutional, then the majority against it will be so great that I do not think the election law will save them to overcome it. Besides, those who do not indorse bad faith and treachery will vote to repudiate the leaders who have violated their solemn pledges to the people.

The Democratic leaders in my State realize that the more this proposition is discussed the more the voters will make up their minds that it is unconstitutional, and already that part of the press and the politicians who are supporting it are declaring that the amendment should not be further discussed, but, on the other hand, they are doing everything in their power to banish reason and to arouse prejudice and create a state of excitement.

A few days ago a prominent citizen who is opposed to this amendment gave out an interview in which he stated that he was satisfied that a majority of the white voters of the State were against the amendment and would vote against it if it could be calmly discussed upon the stump and the speeches pro and con could be put before every voter in the State.

To that end, and to make it impossible for politicians who want to appeal to race prejudice and prevent discussion from doing so, he suggested that the negro should not register or vote in the coming election, but leave the proposed amendment to be discussed and settled by the votes of the white men alone.

Would you not think that every Democratic paper and politician who has appealed and yelled for "white supremacy" and loudly objected to negroes voting at all would have gladly indorsed that suggestion to have one election in which the colored people would take no part, but stand aside and let the white people settle it? It will surprise those who think so to be told that at once the newspapers supporting the amendment began to denounce the suggestion and redoubled their efforts to stop discussion and to appeal to race prejudice.

One of the leading papers in the State supporting the amendment, published at Raleigh, as a countermove to this proposition for the negro not to take any part in the campaign, proceeded to interview a negro and got an opinion from him for publication to the effect that he did not approve of this plan.

The editor, after stating the plan, said:

As to the success of this plan, however, there is considerable room for doubt.

And then proceeded to publish the following interview from a negro politician:

"Do they expect us to stand idly by while our liberties are in danger?" said a negro leader and politician yesterday. "If they do, they'll be badly fooled. We'll do nothing of the sort. If we did, we'd deserve to be disfranchised. Just now the negro is dazed. He doesn't know where to turn or what to do; but, mark my words, you'll hear from him later on in the campaign."

The paper proceeds to comment on that negro politician's interview as follows:

Whether their leaders wish it or not, the negro is going to be very much in the coming campaign.

The above is from the Raleigh News and Observer of Wednesday, January 31, 1900.

Mr. President, I submit to the Senate and to a candid public that the editor of a newspaper, claiming to be in favor of removing the negro from politics, yet who goes out to hunt up negro politicians and secures and publishes interviews from them to the effect that they are not in favor of such a plan to leave the white people alone to settle this suffrage question, is not a fit man to advise the people how to vote on such a question or on any other question.

I submit that it has the earmarks of desiring the negro question to stay in the campaigns in order to hide the real issues and to enable politicians to appeal to race prejudice instead of to argument. This is the first step to try to bring the negro into the campaign, and this from a source that is supporting this amendment. This same editor in the last campaign in my State advised negroes to become candidates for various offices in order that he might have a text from which to appeal to race prejudice. I will leave every Senator to form his own opinion of such methods and the cause that needs to be supported by such methods.

DISCUSSION WILL KILL THIS DANGEROUS AND PERFIDEOUS SCHEME.

Mr. President, this proposed amendment will be discussed in North Carolina on every stump, and before the discussion is over the people will see the flimsiness and the absurdity of the proposition of Judge Brown to instruct the court how to decide on the constitutionality of section 5 as clearly as they have already seen that section 5 was unconstitutional.

Mr. President, discussion will kill this amendment wherever it is discussed, here or elsewhere. Appeals to race prejudice, mob violence, and ballot-box stuffing are its only hope, and that the people of North Carolina will not again tolerate.

Mr. President, in conclusion I trust I can truthfully say that I have proven by the weight of authority that section 5 of the proposed amendment is clearly unconstitutional; that I have proven by the overwhelming weight of authority and by all rules of construction ever observed by the court that section 5 would fall and that the remainder of the amendment would stand, and that the result would be that as many white voters would thereby be disfranchised as negroes; that I have proven that the proposed attempt to amend the amendment at another session of the legislature by the adoption of a provision instructing the court how to construe the amendment would be ignored by the court as not only a "dead letter," but as a piece of impertinence, and hence would be of no effect except to call the attention of the court to the fact that the legislature itself in passing the amendment doubted its constitutionality.

Mr. President, in addition to the above I have proven beyond question the fact that the legislature that submitted this proposed amendment got elected by making the most solemn pledges that they would not attempt to disfranchise anyone, white or black, if they were trusted by the people and put into power. Now, Mr. President, it would be a base slander upon the voters of North Carolina to say that they would condone and indorse such treachery, perfudy, and dishonor, to say nothing of supporting at the polls such an unconstitutional and dangerous scheme. They will not do it.

But, on the other hand, the majority against this base and fraudulent scheme and against these politicians of perfidy and dishonor will be so large that they will not be able to steal or suppress it, even under the most infamous and thieving election law that ever disgraced the statute books of any State. The voters of North Carolina, even though many of them are illiterate, are not dishonest, neither are they cowards.

New Occupations For Women.

What new, odd or untried avenues of employment were opened to women during 1899? Many bright and versatile women with the courage of their convictions have undoubtedly sought and obtained the means of livelihood, if not wealth-producing business, in a variety of queer occupations. Perhaps no woman in the United States has a stranger occupation than that of Mrs. Maud Whiteman, of Humboldt, Nev. She shoots wild horses for their skins, and at times earns about $5 a day at it. In some Western States wild horses have increased so rapidly that they monopolize the best grazing and frighten cattle off the ranges, so they are ruthlessly killed for their hides. Mrs. Whiteman wears masculine garb when hunting; when she goes to town she wears a black silk dress and a very feminine plumed leghorn hat. She is usually accompanied by her father, a war veteran, in her wild horse chasing. The skins of the animals shot are taken off dexterously, dried on sage bushes and then sold for about $2 each.

A Kansas City girl of Irish birth was naturalized in April, 1899, in order to become a notary public.

Miss Daisy Stevenson is one of the few women butchers in this country. She took up this line of work as a means of family support in Rochester, N. Y., last summer. She is twenty-eight years old and of good business and conversational abilities. She says the work of meat cutting and of disposing of the odds and ends as well as the choice cuts is not harder than general housework. Above all, she rejoices in a field all untried by other women and attempts to climb in and fill the niche. Success came. She thinks there is room for other women in this occupation, and recommends them to give her idea consideration, for she supports herself and her mother comfortably by it, and that is the main test.

Miss E. M. Davisson went into practical politics—which means that she placed herself "in the hands of her friends," with public office in view—and she is now attorney of Brown County, Nebraska. But she did not get the office until she had a legal fight with a man who wanted it.

More than one woman during the year took up the occupation known at summer resorts as "hotel introducing." Managers of such hotels find it profitable to employ women to introduce guests to one another. A clever woman of tact can earn $15 to $25 a week at this work, with free board. She must be educated, tasteful and pleasant, and must have the rare faculty of being able to ingratiate herself into the good graces of women guests and introduce them to others, so as to make them feel at home and provide company for those who otherwise might be lonely during their stay. This sort of thing is a good advertisement for a hotel, and brings business to it. While the opening does not offer steady employment, it pays well while it lasts.

Mrs. May Preston Slosson, a graduate of Vassar and wife of one of the professors of the State University at Laramie, Wyoming, entered upon the work of chaplain of the Wyoming State penitentiary.

TOMBS BUILT TO LAST.

Energy of the Egyptians Was Devoted to Death.

To the Egyptian death was but the beginning of a career of adventures and experiences compared with which the most vivid emotions of this life were tame. He lived with the fear of death before his eyes. Everything around him reminded him of that dreadful initiation into the mysteries of the tremendous after life for which his present existence was but a preparation. His cemeteries were not hidden away in remote suburbs; his dead were not covered with mere grassy mounds, or a slab or stone. The whole land was his graveyard; its whole art was of the mortuary. "Are there no graves in Egypt that thou hast brought us into the wilderness to die?" asked the Israelites in derision, and we may believe that Moses winced at the sarcasm. Egypt is the land of graves, and the whole energy of the people that could be spared from keeping life together was devoted to death. The mightiest tombs in the world—the pyramids—were raised upon the deaths of multitudes of toiling slaves. The hills were honeycombed passages and galleries, chambers, pits, all painfully excavated in honor of the illustrious dead, and sculptured and painted with elaborate skill to make them fit habitations for his ghost. Wherever he looked the Egyptian beheld preparations for the great turning point of existence. The mason was squaring blocks for the tomb chamber; the potter molded images of the gods or bowls or jars, to be placed in the grave for the protection or refreshment of the ka, exhausted with the ordeals of the under world; the sculptor and painter were at work upon the walls of the funeral chamber, illustrating the scenes through which the ghost was to pass, or depicting the industrious life of the departed. The very temples which cluster along the levels beside the Nile were in the hills behind. The sacred lake, now the weedy, picturesque hunt of waterfowl, was then the scene of solemn ferryings of the dead The temple walls were covered with the terrors of the judgment to come The houses of the living, indeed, were built of perishing mud, but the homes of the dead made to the gods who ruled their fate were made to last forever On these all the strength, the science and the artistic skill of the ancient Egyptians were cheerfully lavished.—Saturday Review.

When a murderer on the gallows declares that hanging does not check homicide, as did James K. Brown in Jersey City, it must at least be accepted as disinterested expert testimony

CLARK BRIBERY CASE

The Counsel For the Prosecution Submits a Report.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE PREFERRED.

Evidence Tends to Show That the Senator Spent Money Lavishly in the Senatorial Campaign.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Counsel for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, have submitted their brief to the Senate committee on privileges and elections. They present the following as established facts in the case from the evidence adduced:

First—That at least 15 members of the Legislature were paid by Mr. Clark and his agents for their votes.

Second—That at least nine others were offered money for their votes and that the total amount of offers proved aggregate $175,000.

Third—That $100,000 was offered by Dr. Treacy, a friend and agent of Mr. Clark, to bribe the Attorney General to dismiss proceedings in the Wellcome case.

Fourth—That the same agent of Mr. Clark offered Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, $100,000 to dismiss the Wellcome case.

Fifth—That Mr. Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery and attempted bribery of members of the Legislature to secure the election of Mr. Clark.

Of the 95 members of the Legislature, (including Mr. Whitesides), 26 were sworn before this committee. Of these, the memorialists say, nine have taken oaths that they were offered money to vote for Senator Clark. Two, they claim, have admitted the receipt of money, $5,000 each, after voting for Mr. Clark, but tried to excuse it. Either by direct testimony or otherwise they claim that the acceptance of bribes is fixed upon 15 others.

The testimony of both Mr. Clark and Mr. E. C. Day establish conclusively the payment by Mr. Clark to Mr. Day a few days after the election of $5,000, which sum Mr. Day says he accepted in compensation for his services as a friend of Mr. Clark while he was in the city of Helena as a member of the Legislature and and leader of the Clark forces upon the floor of the House. Mr. CClark testifies as to this transaction as follows: "It was in consideration of my friendship for Mr. Day and for the work performed by him in trying to organize the Legislature to be elected Speaker, and in order to control our forces, in which, however, we failed. I recognized that he was worthy of this consideration."

"Mr. Day admits that no part of this $5,000 went to the other members of the law firm of which he is a partner. The contention on the part of Mr. Day and Mr. Clark that this was a gift will deceive no one. It was received in direct violation of his oath of office."

On the general question of fact the following deductions are made:

First—That general corruption was practiced by Mr. Clark's agents.

Second—That such corrupt practices were known to and authorized by him.

Third—That he personally made efforts to secure votes by bribery.

Fourth—That through corruption by means of bribery of members of the Legislature his election was secured.

Fifth—That while the laws of his State prohibit the use of more than $1,000 by a candidate for the Senate to secure his election. Mr. Clark employed for this purpose, by his own confession, a tleast $139,000; and that the committee appointed by him to expend this money violated the laws of the State by failing to make a report thereof as required by the statutes.

It is proved byond a qustion that he paid to the committee of three $136,000; to sundry persons, $2,899; to Representative Day, $5,000, to Representative Fine, $5,000; to William McDermott, $5,000; to John B. Wellcome, $7,000; to Senator D. G. Warner, $7,000; to Representative McLaughlin, $15,000; to Senator Whiteside, $5,000; to Senator Meyers, $10,000; to Senator Clark, of Madison, $10,000; total $207,390.

Direct and circumstantial testimony establishes the further payment of $105,500 as follows: To Representative H. H. Carr, $9,000; to Representative Bywater, $15,000; to Representative Jacqueth, $10,000; to Representative Woods, $8,000; to Representative Soville, $9,500; to Representative Parker, $2,000; to Representative Beasley, $6,000; to Representative Eversole, $5,000; to Senator Hobson, $25,000; to Senator Glegar, $5,000.

Five Men Shot.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—It is reported here that in a drunken fight at Hot Springs, forty miles west of here Tuesday evening, five men were shot, some very seriously. The stores are closed and the whole town is terror-stricken.

Heavy Shortage.

Rutland, Vt., Special.—The Merchants' National Bank, of Rutland, closed its doors Monday, and the cashier, Charles W. Mussey, is under arrest, charged with the misappropriation of the funds of the bank. He had left the State and was rarested at Albany, N. Y. It is announced his shortage amounts to $145,000.

Fast Mail Wrecked.

West Point, Ga., Special.—The fast mail on the Atlanta and West Point which left Atlanta at 5.30 Monday morning was wrecked at Ossanippa creek, nine miles south of this place, at 10 o'clock. One man was killed and 15 injured, some of them seriously. Reuben J. Oelin, of Atlanta, express Messenger, was killed.

Shot by a Tramp.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—A special from Brookhaven states that John Perkins, a freight brakeman, was shot and killed near that place Sunday afternoon by Moses Angeline, a tramp who was stealing a ride. Angeline is under arrest. It is feared that a mob will organize before morning to lynch the prisoner and Sheriff Applewhite has just requested Gov. Logino to order out the local militia. The governor has wired the captain of the company to call out his men if necessary.

Is the Body a Battery.

On the occasion of the presentation to the city of Brussels by M. Solvay of the Institute for Physiological Research, the donor made the following statements. "Oxidation of organic matter takes place in the body. We know that when the body labors the muscles come in for some 70 or 80 per cent of the total oxidation. This process goes on in the muscles and glands, leading us to give to these portions of the organic structure the name of electro-genic apparatus. There is a similarity between each animal organism and the cell of a voltaic battery."

"The Only Thing That Gives Relief."

Mrs. M. E. Latimer, Biloxi, Miss., had an itchy breaking out on her skin, and she sends $1 for two bottles, saying: "Tetterine is the only thing that gives me relief." This is strong language, disinterested and voluntary. It cures all skin diseases, tetter, itch, eczema, salt-rheum, etc., and never fails. 50c. a box at druggists or send stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Not So Looney.

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman while walking along a road not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines, he said to one of the lunatics: "Where does this railway go to?" The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment and then replied: "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."—Agate.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

A free medical dispensary has been opened in Chinatown, San Francisco.

The Best Preventive for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

White opossums are occasionally caught in Ohio county, Ind.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Painters in the car shops at Knoxville are working 15 to 17 hours a day.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Out in the frontier the word gun was applied almost exclusively to pistols.

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Human Nature's Failing.

The average male employe is always a good deal more grieved when he has to work ten minutes overtime than he is pleased when the boss lets him go some night an hour early.—Somerville Journal.

New contracts with the United States Government allow army surgeons pay during authorized absences.

FOR DOCTORS AND LIVERYMEN

SPECIAL BUGGIES with long bodies and drawers under seat, Steel or Rubber Tires. Fancy Buggies with stick seats. Buggies with Wire Wheels, Pneumatic Tires and Ball-Bearing Axles. Buggies for everybody.

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Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
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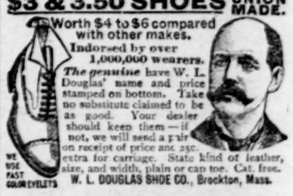

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